

# **RCA XL-100**

It's more than just great color.

It's 100% Solid State AccuColor.





XL-100 is color TV with circuitry designed to perform longer with fewer repairs.

quickly and easily, in the home



There's not one chassis tube to burn out. We've replaced all tubes with 100% solid state components-the most reliable components used in television today. Twelve exclusive plug-in AccuCircuit modules control most set functions, so your service technician can make most repairs

Every XL-100 console and table model has RCA's black matrix picture tube for the brightest sharpest color in RCA history.

#### The tuning's a snap.

RCA's best color ever.

XL-100's advanced tuning system makes color tuning virtually foolproof! It features AccuMatic, RCA's color monitor that automatically locks color within a normal range.

Backed by the best

warranty program ever. We have such confidence in the relia-

bility of XL-100, we back it for a full year on both parts and labor with our "Purchaser Satisfaction" warranty-"PS" for short. (See basic provisions below.)

#### Widest choice.

With over forty XL-100 models to choose from, there's an XL-100 that's right for your budget. Your RCA dealer can tell you more about why XL-100 is . .

more than just great color.

The ser he had: provision of our X1.00 "Purchase flatfaction" areamby ("F6" for horth; if anything pose were put hyp own not exhibit a year from the yop buy hy, and if a virtual were If you you had, and if you had, and if you have a real were If you had you had, and if you have confidence—
the proper time to the your purchase the put of the your purchase the your were in the your put of the your purchase the sections defective during the first the years were all exchange of the Your purchase the sections defective during the first the years were all exchange of the Your purchase the sections defective during the first they years were all exchange of the Your purchase the sections defective during the first they years were all exchanges of the Your purchase they were all the years and you have the your purchase they have been a section of the your purchase they were all the years and you have the your purchase they have been a section of the years and you have the your purchase they have they were the years and you have the your purchase they have the your purchase they have the your purchase they have the years they have the years they have they have they have they have they have they have the years they have they have the years they



# Why a \$2,000 Volkswagen costs a lot less than any other \$2,000 car.

Listen to the loaic:

Give or take a few dollars, most new economy cars are priced just about the same these days.

Around \$2,000.

But come trade-in time, a weird thing happens. Some are worth more to you than others.

And based on what's happened in the past, after 3 or 4 years, not one is worth more cash than you-know-who:

The Volkswagen Beetle!

So the real price you pay for a car is the difference between what you pay now and what you get back later, when you sell it.

Anyhow, take a good look at the chart on the right.

And please be careful. It's one thing to say today, "I just bought the lowest-priced car in town"

It's another thing tomorrow to say, "I just sold the lowest-priced car in town."

Who lost the least?	Depreciation as of January, 1972.
1969 Nova 4 Sedan 2 Dr.	-\$814
1969 Opel 2 Dr. Sedon	-\$812
1969 Darius FL 510 2 Dr.	-\$736
1969 Rambler American & Csl. 2 Dr.	-\$723
1969 Toyoto Corolla Sedan 2 Dr.	-\$686
1969 Volkswagen II3	-\$449



#### A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Henry Luce au

N the two centuries since Benjamin Franklin first noted the inevitability of death and taxes, medical science has made progress in at least deferring the former. The joys of longer life, however, are diluted by the ever rising and more varied tolls exacted by the taxmen. This week, as Americans are gathering their records, loan applications and discontent for the IRS springtime follies, our Economy section cover story poses the question, "Is the U.S. Going Broke?

Increasing Government costs and declining public services make the citizenry wonder why the tax trip is both so individually bad and so collectively unrewarding. With the help of TIME's Board of Economists and our correspondents round the country, Associate Editor

George Church set out to answer that question. His article examines where the money comes from, where it goes and why the windfall once expected from declining military expenses has failed to materialize. The story suggests ways to get more value from tax dollars and more equity into the means used to collect them. If our staff members have uncovered no way of refuting Ben Franklin, they do tell how taxes may be lived with more easily.

Despite TV and other modern diversions, the movies continue to occupy a large cultural niche. This week our Show Business section makes a long and detailed examination of a rather special new film The Godfather, starring Marlon Brando and based on Mario Puzo's best seller. The film merits unusual attention not only because of what went on in front of the cameras but also because of the controversy over the Mafia theme that occurred off the set.

Film Critic Jay Cocks managed to see The Godfather three weeks ago at a private screening in Los Angeles, a session so secretive that, he recalls, "there were just

two of us in the room and an armed guard posted at the door." Impressed by what he saw, he took a second and third look last week in New York. He and Associate Editor Gerald Clarke, who also attended one of the screenings, collaborated on our story about the in-

trigues, protests and creative and financial pressures that have surrounded the production during the past year and a half. For Cocks, who calls himself a "film junkie" ("I need movies to keep me going"), seeing The Godfather three times in two weeks was not really so unusual. Between new releases, revivals and TV's reruns, he sees about a dozen movies each week. In this case, nostalgia was an added attraction; some of the location filming was done in The Bronx neighborhood where Cocks grew up.



JAY COCKS

202		INDEX
Cover Story66	Economy66	Milestones76
Essay51	Education65	Nation16
	Environment44	People43
Art62	Law50	Religion52
Behavior45	Letters6	Show Business 57
Books 83	Medicine87	Sport49
Cinema78		World31

The Cover: Painting in acrylics by Mark English.

#### TIME

Bditor-in-Chief: Hedley Danovan Chairman of the Board: Andrew Heiskell President: James R. Shepley Chairman Executive Committee: James A. Linen Editorial Director: Louis Banks

#### Vice Chairman: Roy E. Larsen MANAGING FOITOR

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITORS

SENIOR EDITORS

#### ART DIRECTOR

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

PORTER-RESEARCHERS

Japan State Sthermon. This of the State St

PRODUCTION

ART DEPARTMENT

PHOTOGRAPHY

#### TORIAL SERVICES

leich (Director), Norman Airey, Nicholas Caslina, Jr., Peter Draz, Ge Daris O'Neil, Frederick L. Redpath.

Henry Lote III
Associate Publisher: Ralph P. Davidso
General Manager: Danold J. Barr
Assistant Publisher: Lane Fortinberry
Circulation Director: Brace P. Sawyer
Business Manager: Locy P. Wermer ADVERTISING SALES DIRECTOR

hn A. Meyers ssociate Sales Director: Robert C. Born 72 Time Inc. All rights reserved. Incipal office: Rockefeller Center, New York, New York 10020. Involvation whole or in port without written permission is prohibited.



# How many typewriters can your postage meter handle?

All day long all the typewriters in your office work away, most of their output ending up as mail. Then all at once —usually at five o'clock—this mail descends on the mailroom, to funnel through your postage meter one piece at a time. Causing a traffic jam in the mailroom.

If your postage meler has been left to face a growing number of prevertiers and typists, the solution is the Pitney Bowes 5600 Postage Meter Machine. It can take a pile of letters of almost any size and weight and auto-time and stack them nealty in a try ready to go out. And provide moistened meter stamped tape for packages as well. And even keep track of the postage used.

And while it's waiting for the five o'clock rush, the 5600 can do such jobs as automatically signing checks. Imprinting dates on incoming mail. Even handling UPS.

The best way to unbottleneck your mailroom is to arm it with a Pitney Bowes 5600. The Postage Meter Machine that can take on every typewriter in your office.

For more information write Pitney Bowes, 1277
Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn. Obegod, or call one of our
190 offices throughout the U.S. and Canada. Postage
Meters, Mailing Equipment, Copiers, Counters and
Imprinters, Addresser-Printers, Labeling and Marking
Systems.





# Matchyour demographics against All these advertisers did in 1971.



# ABC Radio's demographics.



# You don't know how badly your car handles

If you've only owned rear-wheel drive cars, you probably don't know there is something better-frontwheel drive. Discover the difference, test drive a Renault. Along with the superb handling of f.w.d., all Renaults have rack-andpinion steering and front disc brakes. Top speed 93

mph. Up to 30 mpg. So test drive a Renault



World's largest producer

of front-wheel drive cars

#### Refreshing Break

Sir / In spite of myself. I felt great sym-pathy for the "Con Man of the Year" [Feb. 21] when I read your report that he faces a jail sentence for fraud and per-Not since the heyday of P.T. Barnum has one man entertained the American public so long and so well.

Even if Clifford Irving did commit

Even it Chiltord Irving did commit fraud and perjury on the road to be-coming a folk 'iero, he also provided us all with a refreshing break from the atroc-ities of Bangladesh and the bombings in Ireland. And just incidentally he helped

sell a few newspapers and magazines.

Every one of us owes him sor thing for all the fun we've had tracking

JIM CASTAGNERA

Lakewood, Ohio

Sir / "The Fabulous Hoax of Clifford Irving" gets my vote as the best adventure-mystery-suspense story of the year, but I do think your naming Irving the "Con Man of the Year" is a bit premature.

Before this glorious election year is over there may be several other strong

(MRS.) NANCY J. KROEGER El Toro, Calif.

Sir / It would not be surprising to hear that McGraw-Hill and LIFE had purchased the Statue of Liberty as a promising joint investment. Perhaps, at least, the money would stay in this country. W.M. WOOD

Grand Junction, Colo.

Sir / The amount of coverage your ma azine has given the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving intrigue is ludicrous. When the American people need information on so many important domestic and international issues, you have shortchanged ternational issues, you have shortchanged them by centering attention on an in-significant account of Clifford Irving, his friends, and his exploits. You need to re-examine your priorities.

Minneapolis

Sir / I think you overreacted in picturing Clifford Irving on your cover as "Con Man of the Year," For one thing, this man should be entitled to his day in court before he is labeled as a fraud.

JOSEPH G. CARLETON JR. Brookline, Mass.

Sir / Of all the words, That make the news, The dullest of these, Is Howard Hughes. RAYMOND A. MAXWELL North Cape May, N.J.

Sir / Could it be that I detect a bit of Sir / Could it be that I detect a bit of venom in your choice of Clifford Irving as "Con Man of the Year"? Come on, boys, be good sports. Put yourselves on next week's cover under the title—you guessed it—"Suckers of the Year." JAMES BURCH POWELL

Eugene, Ore.

#### The Farmer's Price

Sir / Thank God for the land of the free and the home of the brave! Re "Housewives Protest High Prices of Meat" [Feb. 21]: the solution—grow it yourselves! You take friend husband in tow



#### Do you hear me loud and clear?

Is your loving family taking you for granted? And, just because you fill the role of homemaker so superbly, don't they realize that your training really qualifies you for much better things? Express your (slightly rebellious) personality with this Apron/Potholder Set. The important question is hand screened on heavy green/white 100% cotton, with adjustable chrome buckle to fit all sizes of women's libbers.

Please send me the University Woman's Apron/Potholder Set. My check for \$6 (\$5 plus \$1 for post. & insur.) is enclosed. Calif. add tax. Return within two weeks for full refund if not delighted.

Name Address

584 Washington, San Francisco 94111

A Subsidiary of Time Inc.

T10313

# IF YOU LIVE IN "THE COUNTY" AND IF A

# SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC HITS ST. LOUIS

#### WOULD YOU BE CONCERNED?

We have a crazy set-up in Metropolitan St. Louis . . . and, if we don't do something about it, a lot of us think it is going to get worse.

It is not smallpox, but it is bad, and could—like smallpox or any other disease—hurt us all.

Partly it is the fault of geography. But, a big part of it is the fault of the dividing lines we have set in our minds.

A lot of people say . . "I like my small community where I live" . . "I am willing to pay earnings tax" . . "I work in the city, but let's keep the city and the county completely separate."

That might sound good, but is it?

Does anybody think for a minute that a fire knows the city/county dividing line and respects it?

Does anybody think that sick people know what a dividing line is?

Does anybody believe that dust and air pollution stop at the city limits?

Does anybody think that burglars really care about the artificial dividing line?

Do traffic jams begin and end at

the dividing line?

The point is, aren't we really all involved, and is paying an earnings tax enough?

We have got to begin to think it is ridiculous to speak of "our" city, "our" art museum, "our" zoo, "our" downtown, "our" convention center, "our" parks, "our" symphony, "our" planetarium...

... unless we also think of "our" ghetto, "our" inner city problems, "our" housing problems, "our" traffic problems, "our" hospital and welfare problems.

We ought to stop kidding ourselves. We are a house divided, and some day we have got to find a way for all of us in Metropolitan St. Louis to care about all of it.

It is only when we care about all of it that we can go to work on ways and means to solve the problems.

The question is...Do we care enough about our problems to find our solutions?

This advertisement prepared by D'ARCY-MACMANUS-INTERMARCO, INC. St. Louis.



# Remedios Guanzon. Father dead. Mother blind.

REMEDIOS GUANZON

AGE 5. Father dead. TB. Mother blind. Earns a few pennies begging. Brother is a scavenger. Remedios guides mother's hands to spots on clothes that require particular scrubbing, Family lives in one small room. Must crawl through small opening to enter. Walls from material found at city dump. No facilities. Help to Remedios means help to entire family.

Thousands of children as needy as Remedios anxiously await "adoption" by you or your group. Choose a boy or girl from Viet Nam, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, or Bolivia.

A monthly cash grant helps provide primary school education for your Foster Child and his sisters and brothers. In addition, PLAN gives family counseling, medical care when called for, supplementary new clothing and household equipment. PLAN's emphasis on education helps its children to become self-supporting citizens, Since 1937, more than 147,000 children have "graduated" from PLAN's program. You receive a case history and a photograph. Each month you write and receive a letter

(original and translation). These letters will tell you how your "adoption" benefits the entire family. Soon, through the regular letters and PLAN progress reports, you and your child develop a warm, loving relationship.

CHECK YOUR CHARITY! We eagerly offer our financial statement upon request. You will see that your contribution truly benefits the child for whom it was intended.

#### PLAN is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization. SIGN HERE NOW...PLEASE FOSTER PARENTS PLAN, INC.

	352 Park Avenue South, N	
	I enclose my first payment of	t for a year or more of a boygirl
PARTIAL LIST OF FOSTER PARENTS	Please send me mor	e information.
r. and Mrs. Steve Allen	Address	Date

Burt Bacharach to Edward S Markin Senator John G. Tower Duke University Ganacal Electric

\_Telephone No., PLAN operates in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. PLAN is registered with the U.S. State Department Adultory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. Contributions are

In Canada, write 153 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 7, Ontario TIC-3 35 YEARS OF HELP WITH A HUMAN TOUCH

and go to the friendly finance company, "Look, I have a sure thing! Those dumb farmers are making a pot of gold out of us city people by raising meat. Here's just the thing-200 acres at only \$400 just the thing—200 acres at only \$400 per acre, potential of 1,000 hogs per year. The house needs some work, but we could remodel it for gracious country living. I could get \$40,000 for my house in town now. It only cost us \$20,000 back in 1952, remember? So we'd only have to borrow \$40,000. Oh, yes, I'll need another \$20,000 for machinery. And I don't have any feed, so I'll need about \$30,000 to tide those 1,000 pigs over this year. We won't need much for over this year. We won't need much for our living expenses since we will be liv-ing off the land. Stock? Gee, the farm magazine I get says eight pigs per sow isn't too bad. 125 sows? \$100 a head? \$12,500—humph—interest? 8%

So you take the leap. You work, your partner works, your kids work—vaccinating, castrating, sorting, farrowing,

feeding cleaning . . . At last the big day arrives. You have 1,000 hogs ready to go. Cost: \$4 per hundredweight for feed. Exactly \$32,000 worth of feed for 1,000 200-lb.

The friendly buyer looks them over. "I'll give you 16¢ per pound for them after all, your city cousins can't pay too much for meat." \$32,000! You walk out dazed. What

about the taxes, the interest, your work, the medical bills, the car expense . . . FDWARD J. FERGUSON Mt. Hope, Wis,

#### Trumpeters of Doom

Sir / If the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has any cause for con-cern, it is primarily due to the pro-

PLEASE NOTIFY US 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Miss/Mrs./Mr.	
	(please print)

City	State	Zip
TO SUBSCRIBE		

TO TIME check below and fill in your name and

1 year \$14

MAIL TO: TIME 541 North Fair-banks Court, Chicago, Illinois

Example: a JE 74 mean subscriptio

1 1 1

1

# Thank God for tomorrow's medicine.

Remember yesterday, when lobar pneumonia was a big killer? It's almost nostalgic.

And how about today? Well, if you're not sick today,

why worry?

It's tomorrow that holds the terror. And that's what we consider our business: to be ready for tomorrow.

We put an enormous effort into it. Time, talent, equipment and some \$600,000,000 a year of our own research and development money. (Yet your average prescription still costs only \$4.02. Five percent less than the same quantity of medicine cost a decade ago.)

But one of the interesting things that goes into the making of medicine defies all analysis.

It is the stuff that breakthroughs are made of. Like the breakthroughs that tamed pneumonia. And will ultimately control cancer and heart disease.

This interesting thing is called intuition

And Lord only knows where that comes from.



Our country's gas supplies:

# What the gas industry is doing to be sure your home has enough gas.



If you have gas in your home, you will continue to be supplied. However, in some areas the situation is so serious the gas company cannot take on any new house heating customers now. We want you to know the gas industry is doing everything it can to make more clean gas energy available to people who want to



It will take higher prices to keep the gas coming, For years gas prices at the wellhead have been kept artificially low—while drilling and other costs have skyrocketed. Recently more realistic price levels have been approved to get the huge job of exploration and drilling done. The higher costs incurred will mean somewhat higher prices paratively than other forms of energy. And it's worth more to keep this essential energy coming.



The gas supplies are there. The problem is getting at them. Today our country faces a growing need for all types of energy. Including gas, Our continent has gas. Huge reserves of it. But much of it is deep down. Hard to get at. Some of it is under water. And there have been important new discoveries in the far-off Arctic.



The gas industry is drilling, piping, importing, researching to increase the gas supply. The gas industry and government are working together on an accelerated research program to convert coal into clean-burning gas. It's going to take time and it's going to take money to make additional gas available.



It makes sense to save clean gas energy. Especially now with a critical shortage of all kinds of energy in our country. There are many things we can do to save natural gas—like weatherprofing our homes and not wasting gas when we cook. Saving gas makes sense even after new supplies become available. Gas is clean energy—a pure, natural important in giving us a cleaner world to live in. Natural gas is valuable. Use it wisely.

Gas, clean energy for today and tomorrow



# Dodge gave the four-door family a great new style...



...and topped it off with a free vinyl roof.

Whitewalls and wheel covers shown above optional at extra cost

Coronet Topper. Specially equipped with cloth-and-vinyl, split back bench seat with center armrest. Special exterior mouldings. Bumper guards, front and rear. And for adding these beautiful touches, your Dodge Dealer can offer you the vinyl roof free, because Dodge gives it to him at no extra charge. Interested in power steering and power front disc brakes? See your Dodge Dealer about his special offer on Coronet Topper X. Dodge. Depend on it.

Coronet Topper'72



#### LETTERS

fessional trumpeters of doom within the church, of whom the Rev. Andrew Greeley [Feb. 21] appears to be an example.

ley [Feb. 21] appears to be an example.

As a Catholic priest, he knows that
the authority of the Pope and the bishops is divinely instituted. Possibly, had
Father Greeley lived in biblical times,
he would have felt the Apostles should
have nominated their own Redeemer
rather than have Jesus imposed on them

OTTO H. PNIOWER Pacifica, Calif.

#### The Uglies

Sir / "Equality for Uglies" [Feb. 21]: blacks denied their blackness, but then developed pride in it. It is not too ridiculous to expect that ugly women may and together to fight job discrimination and other indignities under a slogan such as "Ugly is beautiful."

MIKE JACOBS San Rafael, Calif.

Sir / Any woman who has ever amplied for a job knows that her appearance is just as all-important here as in every other aspect of life where she's obliged to deal with men. The problem is not how to get the "uglies" to band to-gether, but how to get men to realize that a woman's value—as an employee, a that a woman's value—as no employee, a life or lover—has very life to the work of the she was the work of the

Los Angeles

#### A Haven for Winners

Sir / Regarding Joseph Kame's distorted article "Grumpy Mood of Florida Voters" [Feb. 14], let it be known that the Daytona Beach resolt rare aboasts 120,000 permanent residents and hosts 3,000,000 tourists annually who reside and visit outside a model of the second of the second let of the second

ROBERT L. KAYS Executive Manager Chamber of Commerc Daytona Beach, Fla.

#### **Staged Events**

Sir / The presentation to the public of staged or electronically manipulated staged or electronically manipulated events under the guise of bona fide television news is an issue that merits everyone's concern and careful consideration. Recent evidence suggests that an increased sensitivity to this problem has arisen within the industry itself; for this the public can be grateful. Aside from the implication of gues-

tionable personal motivation inherent in your story's title, "Staggers' Revenge" [Feb. 14], I think the article served a useful purpose in focusing public attention on this important subject. HARLEY, O. STAGGERS

Chairman Special Subcommittee on Investigations House of Representatives Washington, D.C.

#### Other Issues

Sir / Your story on young candidates for school boards [Feb. 14] was an encouragement for all of us who have in the past doubted the public's concern with youthful ideas,

with all due respect I would, howevery like to try to clarify the reason I had for becoming a candidate, which I feel may have been misrepresented in your magazine. You wrote 'Judith Pierson . . hopes to get herself elected . . . so that she can try to change the

rule that got her suspended last year for refusing to salute the flag-construction for refusing to salute the flag were not a major plank in my platform. Included in my platform were the more important issues of drug educational profusion of the more important to the more code, rearrangement of the educational priorities (from administrator back to code, rearrangement of the educational priorities (from administrator back to the code, rearrangement of the educational priorities (from administrator back) to the code, rearrangement of the education of the schools for recreational purposes, and the instigation of a program to eliminate of the code o

I hope that I can impress upon the readers the fact that my campaign was not based on revenge but on the presentation of constructive ideas for the improvement of the school system.

JUDITH PIERSON Willingboro, N.J.

#### Prison for Ginzburg

Sir / The irony of Ralph Ginzburg's going to prison [Feb. 21] in 1972 for sending something as mild as *Eros* through the mail is obvious.

The more interesting question is this: How does a man whose conviction was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1966 still manage to carry on stays and appeals for six years?

ROBERT NORDVALL

Bloomington, Ind.

Sir / Who in this world can authoritatively distinguish between prurient interests and normal, healthy, sexual interests? Is not the sexual pleasure that pornography brings to some people in itself of "redeeming social value"?

To send to prison a man whose crime was innocuously catering to the appetite of the public is both arbitrary and unjust.

ROBERT M. SHERIN Miami

Sir / It is poetic justice that Ralph Ginzburg should eventually be sent to jail by the peers he so repeatedly offended. MORRIS B. RUSACK

Philadelphia

Address Letters to TIME, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

Time Inc. also subliked-Line, Furtives, Secul-LUMYWANTE and in conjunction with its and LUMYWANTE and its conjunction with its and LUMYWANTE and its confusion of the Chairman of the Bauerl, Andrew Heiselet Weslet and the Chairman of the Carestine Chairman of the Bauerl, and the Farcettie James R. Slephey; Chairman of the Farcettie James R. Slephey; Chairman of the Farcettie James R. Slephey; Chairman of the Farcettie Proceedings, Inches and M. Auer, Rieter Antoli-Lumy Chairman of the Chairman of the Chairman Administration, Chairman of the Chairman of the Chairman (Only Parthelinger, Chairman of the Parthelin Only Parthelin of the Parthelin of the Parthelin Only Parthelin of the Parthelin of the Parthelin Only Parthelin of the Pa



Of all sterling silver gifts, only one carries the "White Dot".

The Sheaffer "White Dot" marks a special gift for special people. Crafted in the timeless tradition of the world's finest writing instruments. From the "White Dot" collection—these magnificent Silver Imperial instruments. Gift-cased. Ballpoint/pencil, \$15.00. Pen. \$25.00.

SHEAFFER the proud craftsmen

SHEAFFER, WORLD-WIDE, A SETTON COMPANY

# Announcing Emerson Permacolor. It's tuned in before you turn it on.

Emerson Permacolor is one button total tuning. Pre-set and pre-tuned at the factory, it locks in automatic fine tuning, color, tint, brightness and contrast. Shown below are three of the seven handsome Permacolor models in diagonally-measured screen sizes from 19° to 25°. All with

Emerson's Prismacolor black matrix picture tube. See them at your nearby Emerson dealer. Take one home. Unpack it. Plug it in. And get a Permacolor picture at the touch of your finger...from \$358.88 for the President (19CPO4W)."

'Manufacturer's suggested retail price. Price slightly higher in West.







Contrast

**EMERSON** 

Models shown: top left, The President (19CPO4W); bottom left, The Houston (2) (T03W); right, The Cartegena (25CC2S). 6: 1972 Emergon Television Sales Corporation, a division of National Union Electric Corporation.



#### Since World War II, we have known that the old manthe consuming man, the purely technological man, the wholly materialistic manmust die.

Our problem
has been that no one better
has come forward to
take his place.

This is not a problem of age, but of outlook. We need agents of change - men and women sensitive enough to rejuvenate our spirit, powerful enough to strengthen our will. But where will they be found? Are there institutions concerned both for man's intellectual qualities and moral standards, both for his head and his heart? The church and and the church-related colleges are such institutions. They have a proven capacity for inspiring leadership and responding to society's needs. They - we - now have an opportunity to resolve our dilemma of good intentions and had results.

I agree that our church-related colleges offer us a unique opportunity to find ways to be faithful, finally, to our own ideals. I recognize that their continuing effectiveness will be measured by our willingness to support their efforts.

#### Please send me:

- ☐ Further information concerning the philosophy, goals and programs of the 100 schools and colleges related to the United Methodist Church.
- Materials concerning the work and activities of my nearby United Methodist-related college.
- Let me know ways a concerned citizen can help these institutions in their efforts.

Please send this page to:

The National Methodist Foundation for Christian Higher Education P.O. Box 871 Nashville, Tennessee 37202



A Program to Create Greater Understanding and Financial Security for the Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church

Address Number and Street

ity. State and Zir

I am a: □ student □ alumnus □ educator □ friend □ parent

# Merrill Lynch thinks your money might work harder if it worked in more ways.

# A lot of people are in a financial rut — and don't even know it.

They rely on one way of putting their money to work—usually stocks, bonds, or savings accounts—and never look any further.

They should. We think there are some pretty solid reasons to invest in a variety of ways:

- 1. Owning several kinds of investments tends to spread your risk better than owning one kind.
- With more investments to choose from, it should be easier to build a portfolio that matches your objectives.
- 3. By exploring a range of investments—instead of just one or two—you should be able to do a better job of adjusting your portfolio to meet changing conditions.

One caution: Much as we believe in diversification, we don't see it as a shortcut to success. We think every investor should have adequate life insurance and cash reserves before he invests.

#### Bridging the knowledge gap.

Of course you shouldn't put your money in something unless you understand it. So investors in the Seventies will have to know more and have more facts than ever before.

There we can help. Everyone of our 5,000 Account Executives is backed by one of the most comprehensive information systems on Wall Street. (We spend over \$8 million a year researching stocks, bonds, and commodities—and publish over 40,000 pages of research every month.)

Here are some of the ways we can help you invest.

#### Stocks: twice as many Security Analysts.

As we see it, stocks still offer the most direct way to own a share of American industry. To help you decide which ones to buy, we employ twice as many Security Analysts as any other broker. To help you know what they think, we publish hundreds of detailed studies of companies and industries every year.

To get our Analysts' opinions in a hurry, we use a computerized information system. Within minutes, it can deliver an up-to-date, 100-word appraisal on any of 2600 stocks.

#### Real Estate Investment Trusts: you don't have to be rich.

Here's a way to buy shares in trusts that finance big real estate projects without having big money. Many real estate trusts cost less than \$50 a share. And the typical yield is a hefty 8 percent,

## Commodity Futures: a businesslike approach.

Some people think they're just for wild-eyed speculators. We think they're for sharp-eyed businessmen. If you have a substantial amount in risk capital, \$50,000 in liquid assets, and plenty of self-control, we'll be glad to show you a business-like approach to commodify speculation.

#### Mutual Funds: something extra.

You can buy them from most any broker or dealer. But when you buy one of the funds we recommend, you get something extra—the opinion of our Security Analysts. They evaluate the portfolios of these funds every quarter.

Another plus: we offer funds with a wide variety of objectives. They run the gamut from ultra-conservative to high risk, from income seekers to growth seekers.

#### Corporate Bonds: 1 or 1,000.

A lot of big utilities and blue chip industrial companies want to borrow your money. And they're willing to pay 7 to 8 percent interest to get it.

Worth noting: We handled about \$7 billion in corporate bonds last year, so we know the field. We can help you choose bonds tailored to your objectives —whether you want to buy 1 or 1,000.

### Convertible Bonds: a two-way chance for gain.

They're convertible into the common stock of the company that issued the bond. If the stock price goes up, you could have a capital gain built right in. If the stock price goes down, you can still collect interest on the bonds.

But—convertibles are hard to understand and usually pay a lower interest rate than corporates of the same quality.

#### Municipal Bonds: no Federal Taxes.

When you lend money to a state, city, or town, you don't have to pay Federal taxes on the interest. So the *net* return

on municipals can get very attractive.

For investors in the 36 percent bracket, the yield on a 6 percent municipal is the equivalent of a 9 percent return from a taxable investment.

As a major underwriter of municipals, we're in a good position to help you pick municipals that match your objectives.

#### Options: not for beginners.

Puts and Calls (as they're often called) can magnify your profits when you're right and help you limit your losses when you're wrong. But they're not for beginners or men of modest means.

#### Call us.

We've got other ways to put your money to work:

Investment counseling (through our subsidiary, Lionel D. Edie & Co., Inc.). Government securities (such as GNMA certificates). Retirement security programs (individually tailored for small corporations and self-employed individuals).

Ask one of our Account Executives about any of these investments. He can show you how to add more flexibility to your investment planning. Check your Yellow Pages under "Investment Securities" for the number of our nearest office.

We think it could be the start of a better way to share in America's growth.

#### Merrill Lynch is bullish on America.





#### THE NATION

#### AMERICAN NOTES

#### Chinoiserie

One of the more visible repercussions of Richard Nixon's China trip has been a sudden American appetite for things Chinese. In New York City's Chinatown, according to one footness has increased 25% since the Proness has increased 25% since the Promay have been due to the recent Chiness New Year, but the televised spectacle of the Nixons sitting down to

> 得尔特特特不飛 中国去,可是我们 有直连机到们特 亡,体薪 頻鈕纸林,

学尔特直电影啊料兴静的飞机 比任何航空线都多每天十多班。 到体斯顿去的有最好的四班 直连机到组假林我午饭及晚 散都供给也走直迁的三个城

在2日 直送 サラスとかりおとからまたがとんといりある前の事業 電子を、の前ではない。 たたのかった、 質なままへ



Also acupuncture kits.

eight-course Mandarin dinners obviously set many salivary glands to work. Across the nation, there was a great fumbling and clicking of chop-

great fumbling and clicking of chopsticks—an item that restaurants often ran out of, as Americans accustomed to forks and chop suey suddenly demanded authenticity. Instead of the familiar Cantonese cuisine, spicier Mandarin dishes enjoyed a vogue. Some adventurous diners even demanded preserved eggs and shark's-fin soup.

Other businesses exploited the faddish fascination. Delta Airlines took out newspaper ads written in Chinese. Books about China sold briskly. The Harvard Co-op in Cambridge was offering do-it-yourself acupuncture kits with diagrams of the body's critical points—but without the needles. It was an intriguing display of popular psychological accommodation to a new turn in foreign policy. There was, of course, no evidence that the Chinese were overcome by a corresponding yen for hamburgers.

#### Unnatural Disaster

Last month the County of Los Angeles installed S'45,649 worth of plasite trees and plants along nearly two miles of roadway (Tiste, Feb. 21). The artificial vegetation, it turns out, is not immune to unnatural disasters. In outrage at this final victory of plasters of the county board of supervisors, disturbed at the lengths to which protesters would go to get raid of the fakes, decided that they would grant plant life.

#### Old Folks' Liberation

Having mobilized a youth corps of consumer advocates over the past several years, Ralph Nader has now begun work on an old folks' liberation movement. Last week, with an initial group of four retired professionals, Nader established a force that he expects to function as a clearinghouse for information about and

that he expects to function as a clearinghouse for information about and for the elderly. Nader's first volunteers plan, among other things, to coordinate investigations into such problems as nursing homes, employment for older workers, retirement income and prescription drugs.

The nation's 20 million citizens

The nation's 20 million citizens over 65—10% of the population—represent a potentially powerful lobbying force. Naders' "Retired Professional Group" will begin by concentrating on problems of the elderly, but eventually, as he notes, "it will become apparent that the problems of our so-ciety are seamless and ageless."

#### Numbered for Life

Even though many Americans feel that they are codified and computerized enough as it is, the Senate Finance Committee last week approved a bit terright first grade to be issued a Social Security card and number to carry with him through life. The immediate purpose of the measure would be to make it harder for people on welfare to cheat; universal distribution at an early age would make it more dif-

ficult for anyone to apply for false Social Security eards later. In other words, a number in a central file would track a person for life from approximately the age of sis. Such a system would further earlier to the contraction of the contraction of the constore it in a central computer under a single identification number. To date, no one has suggested using tattos.

#### **Bum Steer**

The overall grand champion of this year's prestigious National Western Stock Show in Denver was a gleaning 1,200-lb. Aberdeen Angus steer named Big Mac. His name alone was enough to attract the owners of a group of McDonald's hamburger fran-250 for the backs view, planning to use him to promote the McDonald's superburger also known as Big Mac.

It is now a local joke among Denver cattlemen that the steer should have been named after a rival chain's hamburger, the Whopper. It seems that Big Mac may actually be a white Charolais steer named Jeep. It also appears that he was dved black for the show, for which the Charolais breed is not eligible, and entered as an Angus. A previous owner of the animal. which was reported to have died last November of hardware sickness (from eating metal, like barbed wire), spotted Big Mac at the show and declared him "the spitting image of Jeep, except that he's black instead of white.

With a protest lodged, the \$200 prize money was withheld, and the \$14,250 sale was halted. For the moment Big Mac—or Jeep, or whatever it is—was settled on a suburban farm, turning whiter and whiter by the day.



BIG MAC (OR JEEP)
Growing whiter,



THE PRESIDENCY

## **Descent from the Summit**

T is generally expected of great historic events these days that they should have some immediate, dramatic consequences. No one could deny that Richard Nixon's Peking summit was such a historic moment, or that the public's expectations were intensified by its being the first event of such magnitude ever to be staged for television. Even so, there is a widespread feeling that what followed the President's dramatic voyage was somewhat anticlimactic, a bit of a letdown-except, perhaps, for returning journalists and officials, who found themselves instant celebrities in demand for interviews and talk shows. Abroad, the trip caused plenty of comment and speculation, both favorable and unfavorable. By contrast, the U.S. reaction was rather uncritically enthusiastic.

One of the larger controversies over the China voyage, in fact, seemed to be about who could, or should, visit the People's Republic next. In the wake of the President's trip, the lineup of Americans eager to go to China was growing almost as long as the Great Wall, Julie and David Eisenhower and Tricia and Eddie Cox have been invited to Peking as tourists. Invitations have also been extended to Senate Leaders Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott-much to the annoyance of House Speaker Carl Albert and Minority Leader Gerald Ford, who wondered why they could not go too. Albert warned that if the institutional slight was not corrected, "appropriate action" would be taken. An apologetic White House assured the Congressmen that other invitations from Peking would be forthcoming.

When the Spirit of '76 brought the President home last week, he was clearly euphoric. The festive atmosphere at Andrews Air Force Base —where Vice President Spiro Agnew headed the welcoming committee —more than made up for the tepid committee ception that greeted Nison in Peking. Chief, the plane taxied up to the edge of the crowd of cheering thousands, with the whole scene captured on television.

"We have demonstrated," said Nixon, "that nations with very big and fundamental differences can learn to discuss those differences calmly, rationally and frankly, without compromising their principles. This is the basis of a structure for peace."

Quick Mind. To keep up the spirit of summitry, Nixon and Foreign Policy Adviser Henry Kissinger spent much of last week briefing Cabinet officers, congressional leaders and newsmen on what had gone on behind the scenes in Peking. The President laid to rest all doubts that Mao Tse-tung is nothing more than a senile figurehead. For all his years and illnesses, Nixon said, he has a "very quick mind." (Kissinger also described Mao as having an earthy sense of humor.) Why, then, did the President talk with the Chairman for only an hour? The time was sufficient, Nixon replied, because the talk was kept on a high philosophical plane. How profitable that summit conversation was can only be conjectured, since philosophy is not generally considered Nixon's strong point.

Nixon was equally impressed with Chou En-lai and awed by his energy. "He was as fresh at the end of a long conversation as at the beginning," the President said. "Here is a man of 73



"My fellow Americans and Democratic revisionist candidates . . ."





"He's changing the name to 'The House of Heavenly Peace and Tranquillity and Re-Election'!"

#### THE NATION

who acted like he was in his 40s." Nixon and Kissinger were struck by Chou's toughness and assurance as a bargainer as well as by his mastery of detail-when it served the Premier's purpose. He was well-briefed on the facts of Nixon's life, for instance, At a banquet in Shanghai, he studied the menu to make sure that changes he had ordered had been made. Chou may, in fact, have been a little too attentive to detail. After American reporters discovered that the welldressed, cheerful Chinese milling about the Ming tombs with transistor radios had been planted there to impress the visitors, he told Nixon by way of apology: "We don't claim to be perfect. We shouldn't have done it."

Pragmatic Way. In the briefings Nixon and Kissinger expressed enthusiasm about the communiqué, though perhaps with less justification. They argued that the statement had been more

promise ultimately to withdraw all U.S. military forces from the island, he said, was a symbolic concession to get negotiations started with Peking. It would have been too much for the U.S. to ask the Chinese to accept a mere positive statement, such as a re-affirmation of the American defense treaty with Taiwan.

Rémarkably enough, much of the U.S. political right bought Kissinger's argument. I am satisfied, "said Arrivona Sensitor Barry Goldwarer," and Reagan, Anna Chennault, a longtime supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, signaled agreement by permitting her name to appear on a slate of delegates pledged agreement by permitting her name to Convention. Some conservatives, of course, reacted as Nixon may have expected them to, Ohio Congressman Wixon in the New Hampshire primary, Nixon in the New Hampshire primary,

nation's foreign policy is shaped by Kissinger, State officials were outraged at the treatment William Rogers received in Peking. The Secretary of State was relegated to lesser negotiations with Foreign Minister Chi Pengfei, while Kissinger attended top-level talks-a slight that a Dulles or an Acheson would never have tolerated. Even the Chinese were perplexed, some of them asking the Americans if Rogers had had a falling out with the President. He hasn't; Nixon takes Rogers' friendship and loyalty for granted, but he relies more on Kissinger for foreign policy advice. Because Rogers is so often ignored,

morale at State is by and large lower than at any other time since the late Joe McCarthy was ferreting out supposed Communists in Foggy Bottom. The hurt feelings of career diplomats were not soothed by Humorist Art Buchwald. In a cruelly funny column last week, he suggested that a top Administration secret had been blown in Peking: "The American people have discovered that there is a highly confidential organization advising the President on foreign affairs which is called the State Department." Buchwald went on to say that a "sandy-haired man" had accompanied the President and that reporters had "assumed he was a Secret Service man and paid no attention to him. When questioned about what the person was doing on the trip, Ron Ziegler reluctantly admitted that the man's name was William Rogers, he held the title of Secretary of State and he had something to do with foreign affairs."

Green, who had been dispatched to re-

assure U.S. allies in Asia (see THE

WORLD). But the White House appeared

to be convinced that it could ride out

the criticism at home and abroad. As

Democratic Senator Gale McGee of

Wyoming put it: "You never can qui-

et the extreme right. Not until you

drop a bomb on Peking or Moscow. But their claws have been pulled, even

ferent reasons, the State Department

was also unhappy about the trip. Al-

ready nettled because so much of the

Top-Level Talks. For several dif-

though they may not know it.'

Other Visits. Only time will tell how successful the summit actually was, and whether the President's current euphoric sense that history has been changed is justified. The story will gradually unfold as other Americans encounter the Chinese. It is expected that U.S. businessmen will soon be allowed to visit China for trade discussions: there may also be an exchange of athletes, actors, musicians and scholars. From time to time, U.S. officials will pay other visits to China. and a permanent diplomatic contact will be maintained in a neutral third country. Nixon reached the summit that he sought, in short, but the climb toward closer Sino-American relations has just begun.



PAT NIXON WINKING AT AGNEW DURING HOMECOMING CEREMONY
What could Premier Chou En-lai be saying to his Barry Goldwater?

trouble for the Chinese than for the Americans. The U.S. negotiators approached the document in a pragmatic. legalistic way; the ideological Chinese labored over every word to make sure that it was in harmony with principle -the thought of Chairman Mao, Although the communiqué contained no concessions by Peking. Nixon felt that it was the most moderate statement of the Chinese position he had ever seen. That was important, since the document was to be published in every newspaper in China. For the first time since the Communists came to power, a complete American statement of policy would be read by the Chinese masses, and Nixon wanted it to contain nothing offensive or seemingly belligerent.

The stickiest point, of course, was Taiwan. Kissinger insisted that, appearances to the contrary, the U.S. had not given anything away. The called the Taiwan statement a "sellout" that will lead eventually to a Colmunist takeover of the island. As he arrived back in the U.S., Columbis William F. Buckley Jr., announced, "I am no longer interested in Richard Nixon," and went off to New Hampshire to aid John Abhrood's campaign. Buckley both and the College of the Buckley both and the College of the Nixon Wild tool repeat the mistakes of everyone else who has tried summitry."

Conservative objections were choosed by Taiwan, which demounced the communiqué during a visit by Assistant Secretary of State Marshall \*\* White talking to congressional leaders, Kissiant Secretary of State the proposition of the conservatives than the President by the conservatives than the President what Chou is saying to his right wing, muscal Kissinger, Cracked Goldwater.\*\* In Goldwater \*\* Than the Saying to his Batry Goldwater \*\* Than the Say

#### THE ADMINISTRATION

#### The ITT Affair

It could not have come at a more inopportune time, what with the election drawing closer and the President trying to cash in on the political benefits of his China trip. Last week, though, the Nixon Administration found itself laboring under the shadow of what could be a major imagedamaging scandal. The charge was that for a price-a \$400,000 gift to help defray this year's G.O.P. convention costs -the Justice Department had dropped antitrust suits against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. The but the accusations-so far unproved -were aimed at his closest adviser, former Attorney General John Mitchell, and Mitchell's successor-designate, Richard Kleindienst.

The source of the charges was that well-known dealer in secret memos, Washington Columnist Jack Anderson, Last week Anderson published a summary of a personal memo, purportedly written by ITT Lobbyist Dita Beard, that linked the favorable antitrust settlement with ITT's pledge to underwrite some of the convention costs. Addressed to William R. Merriam, head of ITT's Washington office, the memo refers to Mrs. Beard's accosting Attorney General Mitchell at a party thrown by former Kentucky Governor Louie Nunn in Louisville after the 1971 Kentucky Derby.

Talking Freely. Mitchell had indicated to her, the memo said, that the settlement would turn our favorably for ITT. \*Certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are but a series of the series of

The following day Anderson took

out after Kleindienst in his column. The Attorney General-designate, he charged, had lied outriph last year when he denied—in reply to a letter charged, had lied outriph last year connection between the convention cash and the antitrust settlement and many connection between the convention cash and the antitrust settlement and made played and the history of the control of the co

Anderson's charges and the memo set Washington buzzing with rumor and speculation. It was no secret in the capital that ITT had given \$100,000 —through its subsidiary the Sheraton Corp.—to the G.O.P. and was considering giving more. It was also known that the money for the convention had been pledged only eight days before the Justice Department's favorable ruling. At the time, the department's Antitrust Division was under Richard McLaren, an exceptionally tough prosecutor who is now a federal judge in Chicago. The division had been furiously attacking ITT's earlier acquisition of several major companies, including the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. Several stories about the "coincidence" of the division's subsequent favorable ruling had run in the Washington press. But it took Mrs. Beard's memo and Anderson's columns to show a direct link between the settlement and the ITT gift.

The G.O.P. responded to the Anderson columns with slightly red-faced outrage. Mitchell flatly denied any priknowledge of ITT underwriting for the convention. Kleindienst, who had

The testimony by Kleindienst, Rohatyn and McLaren was not too well synchronized. In his statement, Kleindienst conceded that, besides Rohatyn, he knew one other ITT employee, a neighbor named John Ryan, who was deputy director of the corporation's Washington office, and whom he had met a few times at parties. But, he said, they had never discussed ITT's troubles with the Antitrust Division. Later, while McLaren was answering questions, Rohatyn and Kleindienst held a whispered consultation, after which Kleindienst cut off the questioning to announce: "My memory has been refreshed." Yes, he said, he had talked to Rvan about ITT's troubles after all; in fact, it was Ryan who had asked him to meet with an ITT executive, who turned out to be Rohatyn. Many in the audience felt that it was a crucial admission.

At the next day's hearing, Com-





LOBBYIST DITA BEARD & ATTORNEY GENERAL-DESIGNATE RICHARD KLEINDIENST The testimony before the committee was not too well synchronized.

been expecting routine confirmation by the Senate next week, quickly reequested that the Senate Judiciary Committee, which had earlier given him a 13-0 vote of approval, reopen public hearings on his qualifications so that he might refute the charges.

Crucial Concession. Kleindienst showed up before the committee accompanied by McLaren and Rohatyn. All three denied any wrongdoing. Kleindienst insisted that he knew nothing about the ITT convention contribution until it became public knowledge "on or about Dec. 3" of last year. He also said that he had had nothing to do with the negotiation of the settlement agreed to by McLaren's Antitrust Division. He did, though, admit to several meetings with Rohatvn to discuss "some of the economic consequences" of the suit-meaning the impact on the stock market if the ITT-Hartford merger fell through.

mittee Member Ted Kennedy produced a letter written to Kleindienst by Reuben Robertson, an associate of Consumer Crusader Ralph Nader, questioning whether there was any connection between the ITT settlement and the company's gift to the G.O.P. Kennedy also produced the reply, dated Sept. 22, 1971, and written by Mc-Laren, insisting that there was no such connection. Kennedy then pointed out that in earlier testimony both men had said that the first they had known of ITT's convention contribution was when it became public, "on or about Dec. 3." Yet here was a letter, dated two months earlier, discussing the gift. Both men denied any recollection of McLaren's or Robertson's letters, but Kennedy's probe had again cast doubt on their testimony.

Meanwhile questions mounted concerning Mrs. Beard, who had dropped out of sight two days after Anderson

#### THE NATION

published her memo. She had told a California Congressman that "well are Tim going they won't be able to find me, and I won't be able to talk to them." Late last week, however, she was reported to be in the carlounit of the Rocky Mountain Ostropathic Center in Denver, Clearly Mrs. Beard, a divorcée of 53 with more colorful tobbyists, holds the key to many of the uncertainties surrounding the Tira flair.

There seems little doubt that she actually wrote the memo, but there are conflicting theories about why. Accomplishing the control of the talk about the \$400,000 gift by company officials. Others suggest that she was about to be fired because of her reticated the memo to get even with ITT. The corporation has officially deined that the contribution to the G.O.P. was in any sense a political payor, and which the control of the control of the arm which the antitrust case.

So far, the hearings have established only that the Justice Department figures involved have both frail memories and a rather chummy relationship with certain TIT executives. Kleindienst may well survive further testimony with his reputation unsullied. Now, though, the chances of his confirmation being defeated were put at 25%—up from zero the week before.

#### POLITICS

#### Campaign Teardrops

Aside from trying out for the Olympic decathlon, there may be no more nervating enterprise in the U.S. than campaigning in the presidential primary of the presidential primary of the properties of the propertie

Standing on a flathed truck in a sowstorm before the offices of the Manchester, N. H., Union Leader, Music defended him wife Jane against a newspaper. Its editor, the vitrolic, archeomeravite William Loeh, had reprinted a Newsweek item (fiself a confectation of a story in Womer's Wear penchant for pre-dimer cockails and an incident in which she supposedly asked reporters if they knew any dirty look. Music was particularly angered to the confect of the



MUSKIE IN MANCHESTER Crying out loud.

"It made her sound like a moll."
In a voice choked with emotion,
Muskie began to weep as he announced
the title to the crowd. "This man
doesn't walk, he crawks," sobbed Muskie, He tried to regain his composure,
then said loudly. "He's talking about
ny wife." Muskie calmed himself, unbreakdown was caught by CBS-TV camcras and shown round the country.

The moment of weakness left many voters wondering about Musike's ability to stand up under stress. His aides were troubled by the performance, and one official of the Democratic National Committee observed: "You have Nixon in China meeting with the Communist leaders and you have Misskie having that difficulty in New Hampphire. What harmful? "Treat would be somewhat harmful?"

Expectably, there was some gleefully negative reaction in both parties. Washington Democratic Senator Henry Jackson asked: "If he's like that with Loeb, what would he do with Brezhnev?" Added Republican National Chairman Robert Dole: "I don't blame Muskie for crying. If I had to run against Richard Nixon, I'd do a lot of crying too."

As it happens, Muskie had not ween intended to make an issue of the item about his wife in the address outside the Union Leader office. But en route to Manchester, he brooded over bringing it up after he had finished the first part of his speech. That part as devoted to answering charges in an earlier Loeb editorial that Muskie had laughed at an aides' swering to have the speech of the part of the desired that had had as "Cannocks." Someone named Paul Morrison had claimed that he



JANE MUSKIE

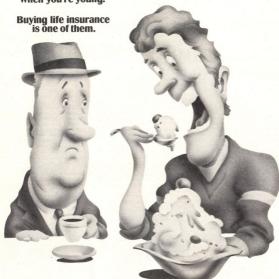
had witnessed the incident while Muskie was visiting a drug treatment center in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and had sent a crudely written letter to Loeb castigating Muskie. By week's end Morrison had not been found. Reporters who had accompanied Muskie

to the center recalled no such incident and agreed that the Senator had appeared somber and deeply moved by his visit to the center.

Muskie's campaign headquarters in New Hampshire was besieged by calls from Franco-Americans complaining about the purported slur. The problem was of no small concern to the Muskie forces. His support in the state had been eroding in recent weeks, and 40% of New Hampshire's registered Democrats are Franco-Americans. While Muskie had to answer the charge, the trip to Manchester may have been illadvised. Muskie fatigues easily, which often brings out his celebrated temper. The plea to Muskie to counter the accusation came just as he had completed an exhausting two weeks of campaigning and was looking forward to a weekend of rest with his family. The problem was further compounded by Muskie's long-running feud with Loeb, dating back to 1957, after the editor helped keep a Peyton Place film crew from shooting in New Hampshire. When Muskie, who was Maine's Governor, allowed 20th Century-Fox to film the gamy picture in his state, Loeb pilloried him.

leoberg. Muskie contended that his weepy reaction was only human. He told CBS Correspondent Mike Wallace: "For three years now I've been told I have no emotions. So on one occasion I show emotion about an attack on my wife, and if I can't show emotion in that instance, I guess the conclusion is that I've got to be an ice-berg as President."

Muskie's supporters conceded that the brief crying jag had done their candidate no good, but argued that it would probably be forgotten if there was no repetition. By his midweek appearance at a Boston fund-raising dinNew York Life suggests that some things are better done when you're young.



If you're young, you probably don't worry much about counting calories. Or about being able to get life insurance, either.

Why? Because life insurance is related to both age and health. Many a man who puts off buying it when he's younger discovers he can't get it when he's olderand in poorer health. Even with good health, he finds it costs more.

Your New York Life Agent can show you how to take advantage of your youth —no matter how old you are. See him soon, and make the most of your age.

We guarantee tomorrow today.

#### THE NATION

ner, the Senator was composed enough to joke about the incident, telling the audience that his wife helped him pack, "and she put in six extra handker-chiefs." Aboard his campaign plane Muskie, who is of Polish extraction, even sang along with newsmen an impromptu ditty that one of them had written to the tune of When Irish Exec Are Smilling:

When Polish eyes are crying and when Polish hearts are sad, You can walk to Bill Loeb's office and put on a public mad.

#### RACES

#### Busing Battle (Contd.)

As he rips through his familiar like and complaints against liberals and Northerners, the stomping crowds with the procession of the proce

Busing has emerged as almost the only issue in the March 14 Florida primary, and Wallace seems fairly certain to ride the much-maligned yellow vehicles to victory there. In both North and South, the school bus is emerging as an unexpectedly dangerous hazard on the road that Democratic contenders have to travel to reach their party's nomination for President. The number of politicians still willing to speak out unequivocally against all antibusing moves was dwindling, but at least three persisted: Florida Governor Reubin Askew, New York Mayor John Lindsay and Connecticut Senator Abraham Ribicoff. Protested Ribicoff: "If politicians continue to fan blind passions, we are lost. Busing is not the issue at all. The basic issue is whether America is going to have apartheid. I don't think we can exist on that basis.

as Wallace was flamboyantly exploiting the issue in Florida, three of his Democratic opponents hurried back to hear of the property of the pro

Softened Stance, Last week, even

ert Griffin. Carried by just three votes a week earlier—with all five Democratic presidential contenders absent —the Griffin amendment would have removed the courts' authority to order the busing of children.

In a display of parliamentary subtleties, the Senate took three tense votes on the Griffin amendment last week. Vice President Spiro Agnew even made a rare appearance in the presiding chair so that be could break any ite by voting for the Griffin proposal. He never got the chance. On the first two votes Griffin opponents defeated the amendment by a single vote on one tally and by a three-vote margin on a second.

Next day, when many assumed that the battle was over, Kansas Senator Robert Dole, chairman of the Republican National Committee, slyly offered an almost identical amendment. He again alerted Agnew to be on hand. "We had word." Dole explained later, "that Muskie had to leave, that Mc-Govern had taken off. We thought we might just luck out." The Senate leaders, Democrat Mansfield and Pennsylvania Republican Hugh Scott, were battling hard for a less restrictive antibusing measure of their own. At the end of the roll call, the Dole amendment led, 40 to 37. Then stragglers walked dramatically into the chamber. Dole's information turned out to be wrong: both McGovern and Muskie were still present, and the amendment

The Senate then went on to approve the Mansfield-Scott proposal by a handy 63 to 34. The proposal would prohibit the use of Federal funds to implement busing unless local authorities requested the money—something they would undoubtedly do if faced with a court order to bus, since the alternative would be to raise their own

lost, 48 to 47.

funds. It would also delay execution of any court order requiring the transportation of children across school district lines until all appeals are heard, or until July 1, 1973. The bill's most substantive provision would prevent federal officials, but not the courts, to a school that would provide education inferior to what a student might receive in his home district.

Even as the possibility of a major retreat on integration lessened in the Senate, a new threat arose in the House. There the Judiciary Committee, which is chaired by New York Democrat Emanuel Celler, 83, a veteran civil rights advocate, opened hearings on a constitutional amendment, proposed in no fewer than 30 versions, that would ban busing for racial purposes. Confident that the Administration was also opposed to such an amendment, Celler had planned only perfunctory hearings, expecting the matter to die swiftly. Now, not at all sure of Nixon's eventual stand (the President last week was studying the matter in Key Biscayne), Celler decided to hold more extensive hearings in hopes of convincing the President that amending the Constitution would be legally unsound and might even be of doubtful political value.

Overblown. After allowing several antibusing congressmen to score oratorical points for the folks back home. Celler turned to the most prominent of the amendment versions. As suggested can Congressman Norman Leni, the amendment would provide that "no public school student shall, because of his race, creed or color, be assigned to required to attend a particular school." Lent proved a week witness. The constraints of the control of the color of



WALLACE AT NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON After the litany, the big gun—and the crowds go wild.

# There are two cars built in Sweden. This is the one with front wheel drive for a firmer grip on rain-slick roads.



When we built the first Saab, we built it with front wheel drive for roads that are one big puddle. From that car to today's

Saab 99E, we've seen no reason to change. Because, with the engine weight directly over the drive wheels, you get a better grip on the road.

And with the engine pulling you around curves instead of pushing you, you're less likely to skid. (In a rear wheel drive car, the rear wheels have a tendency to keep going straight even as the front wheels start to turn).

But front wheel drive isn't
the only thing that makes us different from the other car built in
Sweden.

We have rack and pinion steering for a better feel of the road and quick response.

Impact-absorbing bumpers that reduce your collision insurance rates 15% at Allstate.\* Headrests with a hole in them

so they don't block your view.

The world's only electricallyheated driver's seat to keep you

warm until the rest of the car

And "roll cage" construction. The kind that soon, by law, may be required on all cars.

be required on all cars.
But the best way to tell the
difference between the two cars
built in Sweden is to find a road

that is really "slippery when wet" and drive both cars over it.

We think you'll want to keep driving the Saab.

SAAB 99E
Before you buy theirs, drive ours.

"Allstate discount available in most states. For the name and address of the dealer nearest you, call 800-243-6000 toll free. In Connecticut, call 1-800-882-6500.

#### THE NATION

to nominate to the Supreme Court, questioned the ambiguity of the language. "I don't have the best lawyers working for me," Lent conceded.

Even Committee proponents of the mendment seemed deeply impressed by the countertestimony of the Rev. Theodore Heaburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and chairman of the U.S. Commission on Givil Rights. He protested that busing was a particularly overhoosen of the press to some outraged parents, and that integration was actually working well in

many schools—especially when parents did not interfere (see box). Where you go to school has a determinative effect on your life," said Father Hesburgh. "For many, the only way to get a good education is to ride on a bus." He charged that the amendment was not so much antibusing as antidesegregation: "We better face that fact. It is also fundamentally an anti-black

amendment."

Even so, the constitutional amendment remains an senticing dodge for many worried politicians. They could vote for it to appease the antibusing

sentiment, knowing that it might be years before two-thirds of the House and Senate and three-fourths of the asand Senate and three-fourths of the asact to put the amendment into effect. By then individual Congressmen would be long off the hook, But any amendment on busing would put the Consti-The legal debte over equal rights for the races would be thrown into greater chaos than has existed since the Supreme Court tried to elarity the matter cation 18 painful years ago.

#### The View from the Bus

NO northern city has been more polarized by the busing issue than Pontiac, Mich. (pop. 85,000), a transient auto assembly-line town 25 miles northwest of Detroil.
Last May, the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld a district court
order calling for the busing of 9,000 of the 24,000 students
to achieve racial balance in the city's predominantly white
(68%) school system. When the schools opened in Septembending Pontiac school buses: milliant white mothers
chained themselves to buses and enrolled their children in
impromptun eighborhood "freedom schools."

For Pontiac parents, busing has been a traumatic experience. "There is fear," says School Superintendent Dana Whitmer. "The whites fear the ghetto and the blacks fear sending their children into what they are





PONTIAC STUDENTS JOHN KINDIG & DORIAN BROOKS

afraid are Ku Klux Klan areas." The significant issue, though, is how the children have reacted. The answer, so far, seems to be: remarkably well, to judge by the testimony of two typical Pontiac teen-agers:

Dorinn Brooks, 13, is a black eighth-grader at Pontiac's Eastern Junior High School, a once all-black shool that is now 60% white as a result of busing. A shy, pretty girl who would like to be a social worker, Dorian does not mind being would like to be a social worker, Dorian does not mind being "and I was glad when the busing started. At the beginning was the summer of the start of the start of the start of the a Sadie Hawkins dance, and I only saw one white couple, and they left five minutes later. We had a skating party, and I didn't see any white people at all, I guess they either think we them down here. Some mothers and fathers come and pick up their kids, and maybe I don't blame them if they are scared. I know one white kid who got on a bus and some black kids just jumped him for no reason at all and beat him. I don't think it happens very much any more, though."

Dorian, one of the organizers of a Brotherhood Week at Eastern, feels that continued togetherness is the answer. "I have made some good white friends," she says, "but I can see it is hard for them. Like, we were making up these committees and this girl told us to put her in a group with all white people because she had been socializing with the blacks so much that she was afraid her friends would hate her. Another time, a friend of mine had this pajama party and she wanted to invite me, only she was afraid her parents wouldn't like it. Maybe it is going too fast for some people, especially parents, to accept it. The big problem is keeping the students together once they get to school. I think we could get a lot of school spirit and make kids interested, get activities going, have some campaigns to make money and have trips. I think the more we are together the better it will be. It is up to the students to do it. It will take time, but we can do it."

John Kindig, 13, a white seventh-grader at Jefferson Juior High, where the white enrollment has grown from 10% to 55% under the busing program, agrees. "All these adults keep telling us we're supposed to be against busing," he says. "They tell each other 'Burn the buses, tear down the schools, beat up the niggers. Who do they think they are? We're the ones who are going to school. We're the ones that have to live together. We can do it thee if erson, and my best friend, that's Keith Fowler, he's black. 'Id like to have him come on over and spend the night, but my dad he wouldn't allow it. I've stayed at Keith's place though. And we go sking a lot."

John, an A student who wears jeans and a T shirt bearing he inscription "The Devil Made Me Do It," is a founder of The Group, an organization of black and white students dedicated to making the new busing and integration program work. "The bus I travel on is all white," he says of his tenminute ride to school. "On the first days, when we pulled up to the school, like it was very quiet. I don't know why, except J guess we were all afraid of the black people, I guess the blacks were worried about as too. At the Reginning just a subthites and blacks wouldn't talk to each other very much. But we've only had twelve big arguments or fights at Jefferson since school started.

"Blacks are different," he continues. They have different personalities and all that. But I guest I would never have known any or made any friends among them if it had not been for busing, if some of those growings had their way. The adults say that seventh-graders earn! grasp he situation, that we're too young. Well, how can they tell? They aren't the ones in school. They're not trying to up together so we can keep this earth going. Busing shouldn't be the solution to segregation. But it's one way we can get to know each other."

## General Electric can show you this. Because we have the dishwashers that will do this.



The pot on the left has the remains of

The unretouched picture on the right is the same pot after it has been scrubbed with the brushless water action of one of our Potscrubber dishwashers with Power Scrub "Cycle Nothing else was done to this pot No prescraping. No rinsing We washed it along with a load of other dirty dishes, glasses and silverware. We just took

its picture. You'll get the same results as we have if you'll follow our simple loading diagrams for different sizes and types of loads Instructions are provided with every Potscrubber

That's why we can give this guarantee:

"Buy any one of our Potscrubber dishwashers with a Power Scrub Cycle from a participating GE dealer before June 30, 1972. If you're not fully satisfied with its performance (and you'll be the judge), notify the dealer

within 30 days of your purchase. He'll take back the dishwasher and refund your money, No questions asked."

We also promise that you don't have to scrape or rinse a pot or plate with any of our Potscrubber models. In each Potscrubber there's a handy device: the soft-food disposer. It disposes of all the soft stuff. You just tip off large and hard

Next, a couple of

fine points about our Potscrubber models. In addition to pots and pans you can also safely wash fine china and

We make a line of Potscrubber models to fit into a lot of different kitchens, Built-ins, Front-load convert-

ibles, portable now, can be built in later. We also came up with Tuff-Tub" coating for the inside. It can't chip. And it's much more stain resistant than our old interiors.

We have anothe quality feature as dependable as our Potscrubber.

Customer Care Service Everywhere. This is our pledge that wherever you are, or go, you'll find an authorized GE serviceman nearby.

Should you ever need him.

These are probably some of the sons why more people use GE dishwashers than any others.







#### Disaster in the Hollow

Three days of rain mixed with a runoff of snow had dramatically raised the level of the lake dammed up behind the huge coal-slag heap at the head of Buffalo Creek. It was still raining hard at 5:30 a.m. when Logan County Deputy Sheriff Otto Mutters was awakened by a phone call from another deputy warning him that the slag heap was in danger of giving way. As Mutters remembers, "My gut went tight."

Deep in West Virginia's soft-coal region, where tough miners and their families have lived for decades along the narrow mountain valleys known as hollows. Buffalo Creek Hollow (see map) echoes the contours of the twisting, snakelike stream from which it takes its name. It is one of the most densely settled areas of Logan Countv. with a dozen coal mines and more than 10% of the population. Not much wider than a football field at some points, the hollow forms a natural funnel from the dam to the Guyandot River 17 miles away. Often, a heavy rainfall is enough to flood the valley's 16 mining towns, many of which border right on Buffalo Creek.

Holding Fast. After the other deputy's call. Mutters drove to the slag heap and checked with a mining official, who assured him that the dam was holding fast, Unconvinced, Mutters set out in his car to spread the alarm. But there was too little time. and the people of Buffalo Creek had been threatened too often before with false alarms about the dam. Some time after 8 a.m., the wall of slag burst open "like a bomb had hit it," according to one witness, and a huge mountain of water and sludge descended on the hollow, trapping many people still asleep.

Estimated to have been between 20 ft. and 30 ft. high, the 175 million gallons of raging water released from the dam simply demolished the valley. In the dozen miles closest to the dam, its enormous force stripped the soil down

to bedrock in places, lifted buildings, cars and trees and hurled them downstream. A frame church was seen riding the flood's crest like a flagship, before being battered to splinters. In one community the only building left standing was the company store. Several bodies were later found floating in the Guvandot some 20 miles downstream.

Because of its mucky consistency, the flood tide took about an hour to course through the valley, leaving behind a thick mantle of silt and slime that hampered rescue operations for days afterward. Viewed from the air. reported Time Correspondent Art White, the hollow "looked like a black corrugated moonscape." All told, 1,500 houses were destroyed or damaged and 4.000 people left homeless. More important, 92 are known dead, and almost as many are still missing; over 1.100 were injured.

Rescue attempts began almost immediately, as West Virginia Governor Arch Moore Jr. sent in the National Guard and signed a bill providing \$1,000,000 in emergency relief. From Shanghai President Nixon telephoned Moore and declared Logan County a national disaster area. Both the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army moved into the area and from emergency headquarters in the town of Man, which survived the flood relatively intact, began the awesome task of feeding and clothing the stunned survivors. Guardsmen driving heavy machinery prodded through the debris and rubble for bodies. To get the hollow back on its feet, federal authorities have promised to bring in 500 mobile homes, which will be set up in trailer parks and turned over to the homeless, rent-free for a year,

No amount of rescue work, however, could still the acrimonious debate that erupted over who was responsible for the disaster. Slag dams -or gob piles, as they are often called in the region-are an ugly but common sight in West Virginia. Like the one at Buffalo Creek, which was owned

by the Buffalo Mining Co., a subsidiary of the Manhattan-based Pittston Co., they are built up from the residue that results from washing coal. The slime and silt settle, and the water that backs up behind the slag heap is often used again for washing the coal. Such dams in West Virginia have breached before. After the flood, the U.S. Geological Survey disclosed that in 1967 West Virginia state officials were warned that four waste piles in the state were dangerous, and corrective action was taken. Reports also were made on 34 other waste piles, including the one at Buffalo Creek, which was found to be stable, but could be "overtopped and breached" by water.

Act of God. At a press conference, Governor Moore denied any knowledge of the Geological Survey's warning. A high official of the Pittston Co. was quoted by the Charleston Gazette as fatuously blaming the disaster on "an act of God." The flood. of course, was rather the result of poor engineering and poor judgment. Intensive state and federal investigations are now under way to determine its immediate cause.

All of which matters little to the rieving and homeless miners of Buffalo Creek Hollow, many of whose kin and neighbors now lie beneath the markers that dot the rolling hills of West Virginia. The people of Buffalo Creek say that they have known for years that the slag pile was dan-gerous. And yet, in the face of a peril so imminent, they continued to live in the threatened valley because it was the only life they knew.

FLOOD-RAVAGED CHURCH AT BUFFALO CREEK



-which he had conveniently dupli-

cated in the Bucknell University li-

brary-turned them over to the FBI,

by Berrigan and his associates. In one

of Father Phil's letters to Sister Eliz-

abeth he refers to Douglas as "the

local minister with portfolio" and de-

scribes him as "the best thing here-

and became a double agent. Douglas continued to be trusted

#### TRIALS

#### Minister With Portfolio

You have heard and will hear a lot about letters. Letters, letters, letters. In these you will find the saddest part of this case, believe me. Boyd Douglas. I think he is a very sad case. He's been in trouble all his life. The U.S. Government in its majesty did not deign to tell you much about made lying a way of life.

The opening statement of Defense Attorney Ramsey Clark left no doubt as to who would be the central character in the trial of the Harrisburg Seven. Indeed, ever since the Rev. Phil ip Berrigan and his co-defendants were indicted on conspiracy charges 15 months ago, the man who informed to attend classes at nearby Bucknell University. Soon he began to smuggle letters in and out of prison between Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister. Douglas subsequently delivered copies of the letters to the FBI, which, citing passages that alluded to the kidnaping of Henry Kissinger and the bombing of Government buildings, supported the conspiracy charges.

In the System. In response to gentle questioning from Prosecutor William Lynch, Douglas told the court of his involvement with Berrigan. "I had become pretty sympathetic to Philip Berrigan's philosophy about the destruction of draft-card records," he said. "At that time, he advised me that he had several projects under study round the country. One involved the destruction of the utility system in Washington, D.C. He advised me he had been in this system-down in

abouts since polio vaccine. His ministrations have been no less than providential." Douglas came up with lots of seemingly helpful advice. He said that when he told Berrigan that the Washington caper would necessarily entail some violence, the priest agreed. Berrigan also agreed, said Douglas, to using a gun "but suggested the possible use of blanks. I advised him that I was sure I could obtain a gun for In another letter to Sister Eliza-

beth, Berrigan talked about recruiting some fellow prisoners. "The young guys here more and more sit in on our rap sessions. They are car thieves, bank robbers, old experienced cons for all their young ages. They are creative, personable, funny, violent, racist, but what an injection they'll add to our movement. We hope that before they leave here to have them started on an investigation of life-one which will put their talents at our disposal."

Letter to "Molly." The defense has hinted that it will try to attack Douglas as being an FBI plant from the very beginning. Last week it received a helpful bit of evidence. in the form of a letter from Douglas to "Molly." the code name of his FBI contact. Dated Oct. 3, 1970, the letter reads in part: "Thank the bureau for the reward and thank you. This will be used for a new car soon. Considering what I will go through before and after the trial or trials, I request a minimum reward of \$50,000, tax free. Five thousand to be paid the first week in December 1970, and the rest at the start of the trial or when things are blown wide open,"

Douglas did indeed buy a new care -a \$4,000 Javelin with racing stripes -two months later. According to his Bucknell acquaintances, Convict Douglas was a high liver. He dated frequently, drank expensive Scotch, smoked imported cigarettes and sported around in a flashy mod wardrobe.

When it gets a chance to cross-examine Douglas, the defense will make the most of such reports. To offset the damaging evidence in the letters the strategy will be to discredit Douglas, the self-confessed liar. That may not be too difficult. Even Boyd's father once said of his son; "He has told so many lies, practically all his life, that I can't believe anything he says."

Douglas contends that his funds were part of a \$10,700 settlement he received in 1968 in a damage suit over complications he suffered after acting as a volunteer for a



PHILIP BERRIGAN IN JAIL



A very strict Catholic and a priest with a cause.

on them has been hidden away in protected seclusion. Thus, when the call came last week for his appearance, a hush fell over the courtroom. Moments later, Boyd Douglas Jr., 31-ex-con, informer and the Government's star witness-walked through a side door and took the stand.

Puffy. To trial goers who expected a flamboyant superspy, Douglas proved to be something of a disappointment. Dressed in a gray business suit, he looked pallid and puffy. He spoke his testimony in a low, dispassionate monotone, using the stilted phraseology of a police blotter. Douglas' flat presentation, though, belied his importance to the case.

Convicted of such offenses as impersonating an Army officer, assaulting an FBI agent and fraud, Douglas has spent most of the past eight years in federal prisons. Following a conviction for passing \$19,215 worth of bad checks, he was sent to the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary. There, in 1970, he befriended Philip Berrigan, who is serving a sentence for destroying Selective Service records. Douglas was permitted to leave the prison during the day the tunnel system itself-with another individual. He said that he had been there posing as an electrical engineer. I told him that I had some experience with explosives while in the Army. "Was that an accurate statement?" asked Lynch. "No," answered Douglas laconically, "I had no experience.

According to Douglas, he became "concerned" about the goals of Berrigan and his friends-some of whom he met at campus meetings-and their talk about blowing up tunnels. "I am a Catholic," he said, "and I was brought up a very strict Catholic-in a relative way." Douglas decided that it was only a matter of time before prison authorities found out that he was serving as a messenger for Berrigan. "I hoped," he said, "that if I had some supplemental evidence that I could produce at the time that it was discovered I was carrying out contraband, the authorities would believe me, and would realize the threat of these people to the United States Gov-ernment." It was only after one letter was discovered in a routine search of Berrigan's cell. Douglas said, that he gathered up copies of the letters

# Any 8 stereo tapes









only if you join now and agree

to buy seven selections (at regular Club prices) during the coming year PICK



































208538

























reel-to-reel tapes

OR

















Send me these eight selections, for which I will be billed only \$2.86; plus processing and postage:





USP TO DATE

PACKS









... If you do not want any tape in any month, just return the selection card always provided by the date specified if you want only the regular selection for yo

musical interest, you need do nothing - it will be shipped to you automatically if you want any of the other tapes offered, just order them on the selection card and return it and from time to time we will offer some spi

cial selections, which you may reject by re-turning the special dated form provided . . . or accept by simply doing nothing. You'll be eligible for our bonus plan upon com-pleting your enrollment agreement — a plan which enables you to save at least 33% on all your



196444









MY MAIN MUSICAL INTEREST IS (check one box only) ☐ Easy Listening ☐ Young Sounds ☐ Country

(Please Print)	First Name	Initial	Last Name
Address			
City			

Tin Cade

Do you have a telephone? (check one) - Yes - No APO, FPO addressees: write for special offer CANADIANS: mail coupen to USA address. Enrollment play may differ. Prices are slightly higher. Serviced from Canada.

A127/572



The 1972 Thunderbird.

# Redesigned from the inside out. Precise in its handling, superlative in its ride. A magnificent new personal automobile.

Personal in its luxurious appointments as well. In its distinctive trim, its thick cut pile carpeting. Its power front disc brakes and power steering. And these are only part of this remarkable automobile's standard equipment.

It's personal, too, in options such as an electronic

anti-skid brake system and the split bench seat, the vinyl roof, the whitewalls and the deluxe wheel covers pictured above.

Don't you owe yourself a personal encounter with this magnificent new Thunderbird?

At your Ford Dealer's.

## THUNDERBIRD

FORD DIVISION Ford









GREEN BRIEFING SATO IN TOKYO

#### THE WORLD

CHINA

# Cheers in Peking, Trauma in Taiwan

CHINA'S Premier Chou En-lai had hardly finished seeing off Richard Nixon at Shanghai airport, waving goodbye with evident weariness and perhaps relief, when he flew back to Peking. There, in pronounced contrast to the quiet scene that had greeted Nixon's arrival a week earlier. Chou received a hero's welcome of unprecedented proportions. As he stepped from his plane wearing a heavy blue overcoat against a biting winter wind. he was met by the entire top echelon of his government, delegations of students, workers and soldiers, and some 5,000 "spectators" who waved bouquets and shouted slogans hailing 'Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line."

The elaborately staged return, with its overtones of triumph, dominated China's front pages and Peking's daily 30-minute newcasts for the better part of the week. Like Richard Nix-or sequally staged reception on his return to Washington, it had domestic population and the stage of the control of the contr

Diplomatic Zeg. The Chinese had reason to be satisfied. As most of the world read it, the communiqué that Nixon and Chou signed in Shanghai seemed to show some important American "concessions" to Peking on the Taiwan question. For the first time, the U.S. formally adopted the position, held by both Nationalists and Communists, that there is "but one

China and that Taiwan is part of China." But coupled with the promise to "ultimately" withdraw all U.S. forces from the island and the lack of any mention of the U.S. defense commitment-a commitment that Nixon later reconfirmed-the communiqué looked to many nations, particularly in Asia, like a U.S. obeisance to Peking. One Indonesian newspaper called it "a death verdict for Taiwan." To counter that impression, and to allay the fears of the U.S.'s Asian allies, Nixon sent Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green on an elevencountry post-summit tour of friendly capitals in Asia and the Pacific basin. Still, almost everywhere, the Chi-

na trip prompted fresh pondering about the unsettling new shape of world diplomacy and, in some countries, about the future state of ties with the U.S. London read the communiqué as an indication of a further loosening of America's traditional links to Europe; to many Europeans, it seemed also to foretell a pendular swing of U.S. attention back to the kind of overfascination with China that prevailed up through the Roosevelt years. Moscow darkly suggested that the communiqué was only "the tip of an iceberg." Saigon puzzled unhappily over the fact that, unlike Japan and South Korea. South Viet Nam was given no specific U.S. pledge of support in the communiqué. Indonesians voiced the fear that Japan, left out in the cold, might arm itself with nuclear weapons. Japan's embattled Premier Eisaku

Japan's embattled Premier Eisaku Sato, who was the first Asian leader to be briefed by the touring Marshall Green, was rudely jostled by the U.S.'s surprises on the Taiwan question. In a rather too-frantic effort to catch up with the American position, his government announced an "understanding" of Peking's claim to Taiwan and promised increased efforts to normalize relations with the Communist regime. That was a diplomatic zag in view of Tokyo's strong economic ties and peace treaty with Taipei, but it was not surprising considering the political bind Sato is in. Japanese public opinion demands a U.S.-style rapprochement with Peking. but the Chinese remain uninterested as long as Tokyo maintains its ties with Taipei.

Tart Retort. Nowhere, of course, did the communique hit so hard as in Taipie, the city that has been Chiang Kas-ishek's "temporary capital" ever since the Nationalist Chinese fled the mainland in 1949. Looking like so many distress signals, red and white banners went up all over Taipie last week with the latest quotations from President Chiang: BE FIRM WITH DIG-

#### THE WORLD

NITY. BE SELF-RELIANT WITH VIGOR. DO NOT BE DISQUIETED IN TIMES OF AD-VERSE CHANGE. In a tart retort to the statement Nixon signed in Shanghai, the Nationalist Foreign Ministry, declared that it would consider "null and void" any agreements on the future of Taiwan reached in Peking. That future. it added in a ritual incantation, would be decided only when "the task of recovering the mainland" is finished.

As the Nationalists see it, the key to their independence is the 1954 Taiwan defense treaty with the U.S., which suggests American guarantees for the regime-and for investors in the island's economy. In fact, if Peking abides by the nonaggression agreement implied in the communiqué, the treaty is simply irrelevant, since it pledges U.S. aid to Taiwan only in case of "armed attack and Communist subversive activities." Nonetheless, to keep up appearances the Nationalists hope to stall as long as possible the complete withdrawal of the U.S. military presence on Taiwan, now amounting to 8,200 men, most of them assigned to an air transport wing.

Hedged Bets. In that regard, the regime received an unexpectedly firm boost from Green, who arrived in Taipei midway on his tour with declarations that U.S. "commitments" to Taiwan were "as solid as ever." That seemed to confirm what U.S. officials have been saying privately: during the Peking summit the Communists had accepted "gradualist" solutions to the problem of Taiwan.

Hedging their bets, the Nationalists last week were also assessing two other options. One is to begin immediate direct negotiations with the Communists on a political settlement. As long as Chiang, now 84, still rules in Taipei, that is probably out of the question. Considerably less remote is the possibility that the Nationalists might also some day seek Moscow's aid and protection: the regime has already begun to look for new trade ties in Eastern Europe. However, Chiang has long distrusted the Russians, and the Nationalists are not eager to become entangled in the alliance that they believe Moscow is trying to foster between the Soviet Union, Japan and India. Taiwan could indeed reflect well on the advice given last week by Singapore's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rahim Ishak. He warned that, in the new multipolar world, the smaller nations should be more wary than ever of being "caught in the cold embrace of the giants.

#### Nanking: Communist Cathedral

Nanking was raped by the Japanese in 1937, torn from the Nationalists by Mao Tse-tung's Communists in 1949, and racked by some of the bloodiest clashes between Red Guard fanatics and factory workers that occurred anywhere in China during the peak of the Cultural Revo-lution in 1967. Today it is slower, far less cosmopolitan, and a bit more relaxed and friendly than dour Peking or supercharged Shanghai. The Communist regime has turned the city into an industrial hub, but the factories are mercifully screened from view by groves of trees. TIME Correspondent Jerrold Schecter, who was permitted by Peking to stay behind in China after President Nixon's departure, visited the Yangtze River city of 1.5 million last week. His report:

THE scars of the Cultural Revolution are still visible in Nanking. The university, unlike those in Shanghai and Peking, is still not operating. But in the streets swarms of people, carts and children are building, hauling and resolutely following the Maoist line. On the way to a commune on the outskirts of the city, I passed the new Nanking Iron and Steel Works, four-story red-brick apartment blocks near completion, and a whole series of water-conservation projects. Teams of men sang as they hefted a huge stone with ropes and tamped the earth into place. Women with bamboo baskets on vokes carried earth to build retaining walls. Schoolchildren with shovels marched in line to a day's work in the fields.

The emphasis here, as elsewhere in China, is on self-reliance, revolutionary zeal and self-defense. The great mile-long Nanking Bridge—100,000 tons of Chinese-made steel completed in 1968 after eight years of work to provide a railroad link over the Yangtze River between North and South China-is a national shrine and a political rallying point for the Maoist line. It is storied in song and film and pictured on thermos flasks, postcards, beer bottles, matchboxes and cake cartons. On either side, the approach roadway is



BRIDGE ACROSS THE YANGTZE AT NANKING

two miles long; at each end of the span rise two 70-ft, rose-colored towers. An exhibition hall in one of the bridge towers features a 20-ft, white statue of Mao; his poems are engraved in marble on the walls. The atmosphere is that of a cathedral for Communist construction. Visitors are proudly told that while the Soviet Union helped build the Yangtze River bridge at Wuhan. 300 miles to the west, at Nanking the Chinese did it all themselves after the Russians stopped their aid in 1960 and defaulted on a contract to supply the

As my guide emphasized, the bridge is also a symbol of triumph over the "revisionists." At the height of the Cultural Revolution, work stopped for two months while rival factions in Nanking argued bitterly over design details. Among other things, the revisionists -they turned out to be the Minister of Railways and several local party officials, all of whom were finally ousted -wanted the roadway to be only eight meters wide (26 feet); they lost-the road is thus a much more generous 19.5 meters (63 feet) wide. The rethree huge red flags on the top of the bridge towers to symbolize "the gen-eral line of Chairman Mao"; the flags are there today.

Mao's line runs all through Nanking. At one school I was treated to a recital of songs by the Little Red Soldiers Mao Tse-tung Thought Team. Then there was the demonstration by the People's Militia, which practices twice a week. The marksmen-some were eight-year-old girls who were smaller than the rifles they carried -ran to the firing line shouting "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!" The targets no longer carried the slogan "Defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs but the children managed to demolish them anyway. The platoon leader, a 30year-old factory worker named Kung Wei-kuo, explained that the training was "entirely defensive. We want to mobilize our country old and young. We would not attack first, but we are ready to mobilize to repel any in-truders." But who? Americans? Russians? Japanese? Said Kung: "We have to let history tell us.



Is Early Times really necessary in your Pussycats? Anything else, and you might wind up with an alleycat.

#### Your new Monte Carlo. A more romantic way

The mansion you see below is historic Houmas House, near Burnside, Louisiana. As romantic as it looks to be.

In fact, if you step inside the main fover

and stay real quiet, you can almost see Rhett Butler swooping Scarlett O'Hara into his arms.

Which brings us to something else Rhett might well have gone for.

Chevrolet's romantic Monte Carlo, below. You find, for instance, handsome cloth and vinyl upholstery, plus soft carpeting. You relax in deep foam seats, whether

Chevrolet. Building a better

#### to see the U.S.A. at a most realistic price.

you're in them for five minutes or five days. You ride smoothly and maneuver crisply thanks to Full Coil suspension and standard power steering.

You find all this, and much more. For less than you think.

Because we want your new Monte Carlo to be the best car you ever owned.

o be the best car you ever owned. Monte Carlo.

It makes getting there almost as romantic as being there.

Chevrolet

There's so much to see, make sure you're around to see it. Buckle up,



We took a good idea,

# and put it on the end of a Parliament.

It works like a cigarette holder works.

PARLIAMENT

Inside our holder there's a filter that's recessed

hiter that's recessed.
Away from your lips.
That means you always taste
good, clean flavor. And you
don't taste the filter.
The Parliament cigarette holder.
It proves that good things
do come in small packages.

Kings: 16 mg;"tar;" 1.0 mg, nicotine—100's: 19 mg;"tar;" 1.3 mg, nicotine av, per cigarette, FTC Report Aug! 71

#### JAPAN

#### The Karuizawa Five

The setting: the fashionable mountain resort town of Karuizawa, 80 miles northwest of Tokyo. The cast: five young terrorists, a woman hos-tage, and 1,200 cops equipped with armored cars, loudspeakers and a wrecker crane. The scenario-carried live and in color for 10 hr. 20 min. on national television last week-called for the police to rescue the woman, while avoiding any possible charges of police brutality, In what Takeo Doi, a leading Japanese psychiatrist, likened to the painfully measured emotional buildup of a classical Kabuki play, the cops accomplished that taskthough not without tragedy

ACT I. The five terrorists, hunted by the police for bank robberies, were driven by the freezing cold from their

the country's top psychologists for an on-the-spot consultation. The scholars, shivering in the biting winds, took a pensive look and at last recommended the obvious: do nothing rash that might harm the hostage and try to keep the cops from catching cold. More volleys came from the students.

Next, three of the boys' mothers were airlifted to the scene to plead with their sons. Over a loudspeaker Mrs. Yoshiko Bando, 50, mother of the gang's leader Kunio Bando, 25, first whimpered: "You know what Mr. Nixon is doing at this very moment in China. He's meeting with Chairman Mao and trying to do what you've long wanted to do." Then she nearly screamed: "Come on out. Your job's done and finished." The terrorists responded with silence. The frustrated police next turned to psychological warfare, flooding the lodge with blinding light and bombarding it with thun-

While Kunio Bando and his accomplices were jailed and the angry public mourned the police deaths, Kunio's father, a former hotel manager, gave the final dramatic touch to the affair by hanging himself from a tree. Composed in traditional Samurai style. the note he left said: "With my death I offer apologies for crimes committed by my son. Do not accuse the other surviving members of my family."

#### PAKISTAN

#### Mounting Troubles

As freezing rain lashed an old farmuse on Pakistan's northwest frontier, the leader of the country's 6,000,000member Pathan community, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, huddled over a stove and talked politics with several grizzled elders. In words as dark and foreboding as the winter night, he hinted that Pakistan, already defeated, divided and demoralized, might be veering toward further fragmentation. "We refuse to be treated like East Pakistan," the tall, gray-maned Wali told TIME Correspondent Dan Coggin, referring to the Frontier and Baluchistan provinces where his pro-Soviet National Awami Party predominates. He refused to speak openly of secession, but added ominously: "The potentialities are quite clear.

Smuggled Rifles. The further breakup of Pakistan is a nightmare that has become a possibility-though no more than that as vet-in the aftermath of last December's war with India. Since then, continued martial law has provided a focus for the historic nationalism of the warlike Pathan and Baluch tribesmen, Russiansupplied automatic rifles are being smuggled across the frontier from Afghanistan, evidently destined for the 6.000-strong Zalme Pakhtoon (Pathan Youth). A bloody riot erupted in Quetta, a city in Baluchistan, after Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appointed governors for the two provinces from his own party, despite the fact that the National Awami Party holds majorities in the provincial assemblies.

Last week, as an unmistakable signal to his restive countrymen. Bhutto moved abruptly to shake up Pakistan's demoralized armed forces. After taking the precaution of placing the television station under guard and temporarily closing down the telegraph office, he went on the air to announce that he had sacked the army and air force commanders, who had helped him gain power last December. He accused them of "Bonapartist tendencies," apparently meaning that they were meddling in political affairs. As the army's new chief of staff. Bhutto named none other than Lieut. General Tikka Khan, the man who supervised last year's brutal repression in East Pakistan, and is also known for his



TERRORIST KUNIO BANDO



DYING POLICE INSPECTOR SHIGEMITSU TAKAMI The painfully measured emotional buildup of a classical Kabuki play.

hideout in the mountains round Karuizawa two weeks ago. They holed up in a three-story lodge used as a summer resort. The five were student radicals belonging to a ragtag collection of urban guerrillas that in the past had skyjacked a Japanese Air Lines plane to North Korea in 1970, staged riots at Tokyo's new jetport, and had lately pulled off a rash of bank robberies and indiscriminate bombings. Now, armed with a rifle, pistol, three shotguns and some homemade bombs, the bank robbers took as a hostage the wife of the lodge's caretaker, Mrs. Yasuko Muta, 31. When police tried to rescue the hostage, the terrorists opened fire, sending the cops into a hasty retreat.

ACT II. The police brought up reinforcements and began a nine-day campaign of friendly persuasion. Over powerful public address systems, a police officer boomed; "Think of your own future. Surrender now." Instead. the radicals took potshots at the armored cars carrying the loudspeakers Then the police brought in three of derously loud recordings of marching troops and traffic noise to keep the boys from sleeping. Meanwhile, the TV public-92.2% of all viewers, by one rating-flooded police switchboards with their own tactical suggestions, like calling in a hypnotist to mesmerize the radicals by remote control. A young snack-bar operator, volunteering to be a substitute hostage. ran through the police cordon and was shot dead by the radicals.

ACT III. Concluding that over 200 hours of captivity had brought the hostage to a point beyond endurance, the police brought up a huge mobile crane with a 1.5-ton demolition ball to smash holes in the lodge's wall. Through the gaping holes the cops poured an almost endless barrage of 300 tear-gas canisters and 60 tons of freezing water. Finally the police charged. Two cops were shot in the face, and died on the way to hospital. The police retreated, waited until darkness and then charged again. The terrorists surrendered, with their hostage unharmed.

role in crushing a separatist movement in Baluchistan ten years ago.

The appointment of "Tikka Khan can hardly help but make more difficult any new approach to breakaway Bangladesh, but Butto evident became and other priorities in mind." I cannot allow Pakistan to become incapacide by actions of certain elements in the country, "he declared. "We have he machinery, and an efficacious machinery, if people try to take the law in their own hands." Pakistan, he added, is in" atolat circis, in all spheres."

Separatism is thus only the worst of a host of problems facing libutuo's two-month-old government. It is a symptom of rapidly spreading disillusionment among Pakistanis, whose power last December and promised a prompt return to democracy and an "economic and social revolution." But despite a flurry of decrees, little has been accomplished-Pakistanis lils have been accomplished-Pakistanis lils have nomite laishpin and a precipitous deterioration of law-and-order. Items de-terioration of law-and-order. Items de-terioration of law-and-order.

► Troops and militia were called out after striking policemen looted shops, cut telephone lines, beat up politicians and fought students in Lahore and Peshawar. The cops were demanding higher pay and an end to interference and high-handedness by members of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

► In Karachi alone, 45,000 factory workers have been laid off. Industrial production is running at a third of capacity. The government, deprived of foreign aid for nearly a year, is almost bankrupt and is \$120 million behind in foreign-debt repayments.

▶ Despite the government's new labor policy boosting workers' wages, the country is still beset by strikes and gheraos, the South Asian practice of besieging bosses in their offices until they meet labor demands.

▶ Almost daily, large delegations of angry wises, mothers, sisters and girl friends troop to Bluttle's office in a Rawalpindi (or fresh assurance that 94,000 Pakstani prisoners of war held by India. When Indo-Pakstani negotiations begin, probably later this month, Bhutto will be forced to bargain at a serious disadvantage in priscores (Pakstan holds only 600) as cember fighting (5-1 in India's Yaovh. Bhutto made a strong effort last

week to win renewed support. He announced a long-awaited land reform program that "will break the back of feudalism." Under the new plan, the ceiling on individual holdings will drop from 500 to 150 acres of irrigated land, and from 1,000 to 300 acres of dry land. Annong the rich men affected, pledged Bhutto, will be his own family, which owns a 4,000-acre estate at Larkana in Sind Province. But Bhutto still faces widespread

But Bhutto still faces widespread criticism for clinging to martial law and delaying his country's return to democracy. Opponents suspect that he is using the delay for political advantage. An interim constitution, now under preparation, is believed by his rivals to provide for a presidential instead of a parliamentary system of government-with Bhutto as a supremely powerful President. He promises to lift martial law and restore democracy "well before the end of the year." But in the meantime, he told Correspondent Coggin, "martial law serves as a psychological deterrent to other forms of unrest." Bhutto is thus relying on martial law-and on the tough Tikka Khan-to hold the country together.



SRAELIS MOURNING TERRORIST VICTIM



#### MIDDLE EAST

#### Almond-Blossom Battles

In the foothills of Lebanon's Mount Hermon last week, the quiet of almond-blossom time was shattered by the whine of jets, the clatter of tank treads and the thunder of explosions. Israel continued its attacks on Palestinian guerrilla bases inside Lebanon (Timu, March 6), and the fighting there in-directly led to a skirmish on the Syrian border and at least temporarily deprived the fedayeen of one more base of operation against Israel.

The battles began when Israeli troops, in reprisal for the deaths of

six people at fedaveen hands, attacked guerrilla bases in "Fatahland" between the Hasbani River and Lebanon's Syrian border. The raids were almost surgical, reported TIME Correspondent Gavin Scott after a visit to the village of Rashaya al Foukhar, one of five communities that the Israelis occupied overnight. Alerted by the sound of a spotter plane and the thud of incoming artillery rounds, the 500 Christian villagers had taken refuge in their church. Israeli soldiers dynamited 15 houses, twelve of which had been occupied by guerrillas, and bulldozed dirt roads to permit a speedy return if necessary. They also left behind warnings in Arabic: "If you don't want your villages and homes harmed. you must keep the terrorists from them." In all, Israel reported some 50 houses demolished and from 50 to 80 guerrillas killed during the raids

The immediate effect of the raids was to create a crisis in Lebanon, whose fragile Christian-Moslem political entente was shattered two years ago following similar Israeli raids and a Lebansea ramy crackdown on guerrilla activities. Under an agreement following that flare-up, Lebanon had let the fedayeen more or less take over Fairand and the control of the contro

Decisive Move, That agreement obviously no longer held, and Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieb, after successfully petitioning the United Nations Security Council to censure Is-each, held worried meetings at his Baab-da Palace residence outside Bertut. "Instead of wasting our energies in shouting and unproductive chanting." Traniple finality suggested, "why don't we give blood generously to the Red Line." In a more decisive move, Lebanese troops moved into Fatabland to police and contain the fedayeen.

Many of the 5,000 guerrillas estimated to have been in the area retreated into the wooded borderlands near Syria, Soon fighting shifted to Syria's Golan Heights, overlooking Israel. For the first time in 21 months, in support of ground fighters, obsolescent Syrian MIG-17s either strafed Israeli positions, as Damascus had it, or dumped their bombs in a field, as the Israelis reported. The fighting was brief: with its capital of Damascus dangerously close to the present ceasefire line-only 30 miles separated them -Syria has good reason not to let such battles escalate. Even so, the guerrillas may now attempt to continue the fighting, both to revenge last week's attacks and to influence municipal elections that will be held late this month in Palestinian towns on the occupied West Bank, "Violence can only lead to violence." lamented Jerusalem's Arab-language newspaper Al Quds, 'which itself begets further violence."

#### CYPRUS

#### **Mysterious Ways**

Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus is both spiritual leader of 500,000 Greek Cypriots and President of the island's Greek-Turkish secular government. Lately, his problems have been mostly temporal, as the Greek government in Athens pressured him with humiliating ultimatums in an effort to either throttle his power or force him out of office (TIME, Feb. 28). Last week, for a change, the archbishop was experiencing ecclesiastical complications. At the annual synod of the Cypriot hierarchy, three bishops invoked a canon law-unused for at least a hundred years-forbidding bishops to hold church and state posts simultaneously. They moved that Makarios resign the presidency.

The bishops' action was curiously delayed: it has been more than twelve years, after all, since the bearded ethnarch was first elected President. Suspecting with good reason that the Greek government had put the bishops up to their protest, Cypriot Greeks responded riotously. In Paphos, capital of the district where Makarios was born, scores of cassocked priests seized the office of Gennadios, one of the three bishops involved, and declared that they were no longer loyal to him. Gennadios had wisely stayed in the bishopric of Kitium in Limassol as a guest of Bishop Anthimos. But there too crowds heat at the doors of Anthimos' residence, screaming "Out with the traitor bishops!" In Nicosia, meanwhile, 100,000 people gathered outside Makarios' episcopal palace (he also has a presidential palace) to roar the archbishop's name and praises; it was the biggest such assembly since Makarios returned to Cyprus from Britishimposed exile in 1959, and His Beatitude was suitably moved. "I will do my utmost to prove worthy of this love," he told the crowd.

The synod can force Makarios out as archbishop, although this would be dangerously unpopular. By making a show of his popularity, Makarios adroitly underscored the point that any overt attempt to topple him would raise the possibility of civil war.

#### FRANCE

#### **Another Connection**

Beneath a midnight Mediterranean sky, French customs agents last week approached the shrimp boat Caprice des Temps (Whim of Time) off the Riviera coast. The owner, a 58-year-old fishing-fleet operator named Marcel Boucan, refused to answer a radio order to cut his engines, so the agents fired shots across the vessel's bow and boarded it. Boucan frantically threw mysterious papers overboard and,

while being taken back to port, slipped over the side. The next morning he was recaptured, exhausted, near the walls of Marseille's harbor fortress.

The agents had been watching the Caprice des Temps for some time though for what they were never exactly sure. Captain Boucan had associated with cigarette smugglers in the past and his 60-ton, 216-ft, boat had been extensively refitted for transatlantic crossing (it had in fact made two trips to Miami). But it had not of late ventured noticeably from the coast and certainly never to the shrimpfishing grounds.

Once the ship was captured, the French police could not find a reason to hold either the vessel or its skipper. An initial search revealed nothing. Then, a full day later, the agents suddenly noted that the ship's concrete ballast seemed to be oddly positioned. They attacked the concrete with pickaxes. In the center they discovered a cache that contained 40 plastic bags of pure heroin-presumably processed in the South of France and destined for the U.S. French officials announced that the narcotics haul was the largest in history: 937 lbs, of pure heroin worth between \$180 million and \$400 million on the streets of New York City, depending on the extent to which it is diluted. It was enough to supply every addict in the U.S. for a month.

Two other drug developments: in Geneva the district attorney issued an arrest warrant for Huchang Davallou, a member of the imperial entourage of the Shah of Iran, and charged him with supplying 35 gm. of pure opium to an Iranian resident of Geneva. Police discovered that Davallou was protected by diplomatic immunity. The Shah angrily broke off a skiing holiday in St. Moritz and, with Davallou in hand, quickly schussed back to Teheran. Swiss papers noted sarcastically that the Shah's regime had executed scores of Iranians for the same offense: trafficking in drugs.

In Istanbul, a 14-year-old English tourist, Timothy Davey, was sentenced to six years and three months in pris on on charges of conspiring to sell more than 50 lbs, of hashish. As a public uproar erupted in Britain, the Turkish embassy in London vainly noted that the schoolboy could have received a much more severe sentence. The outraged British found the Turkish court's heavy-handed treatment of the boy difficult to understand. For centuries, Turkish farmers have grown fields of poppies that have become a prime source of the heroin sold in the U.S. Only last June, in response to pressure and financial aid from Washington, the Turks promised to stop growing poppies after the 1972 harvest.

#### SUDAN

#### A Victory for Humanity

Of all the brushfire wars that have raged in black Africa during the early years of independence, none has been uglier or more intractable than the civil war in the Sudan. For 16 years, the 4,000,000 black Africans of the southern Sudan have been pitted against the 11 million mostly Arab northerners. An estimated 500,000 Sudanese, most of them southerners, have been killed; hundreds of grass-hut villages have been bombed, sacked and burned by the northern army and sometimes by the southern guerrillas, the Anyanya (named for the poison extracted from scorpions or cobras).

Suddenly, however, that most relentless of civil wars appears to be at an end. One day next week, if all goes well, a peace treaty will be signed at Addis Ababa, the capital of neighboring Ethiopia, by the leaders of the two sides: Major General Jaafar Numeiry. President of the Sudan, and Major General Joseph Lagu, commander of the Anyanya.

The negotiations began in mid-February under the auspices of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, and almost

ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE (LEFT) WITH SUDAN'S PRESIDENT NUMERY



#### THE WORLD

foundered over how to guarantee the southerner's security against reprisals following the signing of an agreement. At that point the Emperor called the negotiators to his palace and guartime to the palace of the palace of the palace his own name and that of the 4-1-nation Organization for African Unity. The rebest then abandoned their demand for a separate army, and the Sudanese government in Khartoum agreed to grant more autonomy for intended.

Under a new constitution, the south will have its own Regional President, parliament and police; only foreign affairs, currency and defense will be controlled by Khartoum. The army in the south will be evenly split between southern and northern commanders and men. A majority of the approx-



imately 12,000 Anyanya will be amnestied into the Sudanese army.

The settlement must now be accepted by the fighting men on both sides. That will be made easier for the southerners because Lagu-a diminutive career soldier who in recent vears built the Anyanya into a unified military and political force-will likely become their first Regional President. He shares credit for the settlement with Numeiry, who has worked for reconciliation with the south against strong opposition within his own hierarchy. On the eve of last month's peace talks, Numeiry dismissed his army commander and defense minister, Major General Khalid Abbas, who opposed the negotiations.

In a sense, the peace settlement runs counter to modern Sudanese history, ignoring as it does an enmity that has existed between the region's Moslems and blacks since the days when Arab slave traders made regular forays into southern Sudan. Yet both sides will obviously benefit from what a Uganda newspaper described as "a victory for humanity." The Khartoum government will be freed at last to develop a sprawling country.

#### INTERNATIONAL NOTES

#### Flouting the Charter

The Argentine freighter Santos Vega, now on the high seas, is due to dock at New Orleans this month with a cargo of Rhodesian chrome. The shipment violates the sanctions against trade with Rhodesia imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1966 and marks the first time the U.S. has deliberately ignored its U.N. charter obligations.

The U.N.'s Sanctions Committee investigating allegations that a number of European. Asian and Latin American continued to European. Asian and Latin American continued to spread suspicion that some of the overpriced "Russian" chrome the U.S. is currently buying originates in Rheckit. Still, as the hards criticism of dieasted last week, those who break the rules of the game in a world where appearance often counts more than reality abould not be surprised.

#### Trial Balloon

Greece's 31-year-old King Constantine has lived in exile since 1967, but his throne has been protected by a constitution proclaimed in 1968 by his country's ruling junta. Any public suggestion that the monarchy be abolished is a crime, punishable by at least five years' imprisonment.

Or so it seemed until last week, when three Athens newspapers—all of whom support the junta—simulan-nously holosomed with editorials questioning Constantine's continued role. One even called for a new constitution republic. What was going on? Apparently the regime was trying to find out if the King was still popular. If no couraged by the apathetic public response to the editorials. The colones' evident goal: a republican system, with George Papadopoulos—as President.

#### The Macedonian Fuse

If the Balkans are still the powder keg of Europe, Macedonia may well be the fuse. The issue that could provide the spark is a century-old controversy over whether the Macedonians are a distinct strain of southern Slavs entitled to an autonomous republic within Yugoslavia, or whether they are Bulgars and should be part of Bulgaria. Bulgaria pressed its claim that the Macedonians are really Bulgars until last year, when Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev visited Sofia. After that, the Bulgarians suddenly softened their propaganda attacks against Yugoslavia over the issue.

Many Yugoslavs believe that

Brezhnev, with an eye toward his pet project, a European Security Conference, may have prevailed upon the Bulgarians to make a few concessions in the interests of Balkan amity. What worries the Yugoslava is that once the conference is held the Soviets will return to their old game of permitting the Bulgarians to harass Yugoslavia over the Macedonian question.

#### Moscow and Jerusalem

Officially the Soviet Union and Israel have had no diplomatic contact since the Six-Day War in 1967. But conflicially, starting last November, at least six meetings have been held in Switzerland, Israel and Italy between representatives of the two contries. The purpose of the meetings, begun seek grounds on which command relations can be resumed.

The Russians have a number of rasons for talking to Israel. They want neither another Middle East war nor confrontation with the U.S., and communication with Israel is one way to help avoid either. They also feel dis-advantaged because Washington is still represented in both Cairo and Jerusalem. And they want the Size. Canal the work the Size Canal the Canal the Canal C

Presumably to demonstrate good faith, the Russians have been careful to avoid any clashes over Sinal between Egypt-based, Soviet-flown MGs and Israeli jets. They also coordinated talks that were held in Europe during the past three months between Israeli and Egyptian diplomats over reopening of the canal. The discussions proved unproductive.

#### The Black Australians

Since Australia's 150,000 aborigines constitute only about 1% of the country's population, they have never had much clout in Australian politics. Last December, however, militant young "Abos," calling themselves "black Australians," staged a violent voung demonstration in Brisbane. For the past month, to dramatize their case for land rights, they have been operating an eleven-tent "Abo Embassy" across from Parliament House in Canberra. "We are tired of hanging around the white man's door waiting for crumbs." cried Abo Journalist John Newfong. The Abos' next target: Interior Minister Ralph Hunt, whom they hope to defeat in elections late this year.

This week the Australian Cabinet will decide whether to seek the power to remove the Abo Embassy from the nearby lawn. If the Abos refuse to go away peacefully, the man who will have to decide whether to remove them by force will be none other than Interior Minister Hunt.

### Introducing the Cardin Javelin.

### Come in and slip into a two-door sporty model.

There are few designers in the same league as Pierre Cardin. Maybe it's because he sjust as good at thinking as he is at designing. ("People should feel like they're sitting in a living room instead of sitting in a machine.")

That's why we asked him to take the sporty feeling of the outside of our Javelin SST and

carry it through to the inside.

Only Pierre Cardin can make upholstery look so elegant, door panels so classy, and a headliner so chic.

And only American Motors can give you a Cardin label at the price of a Javelin. Besides that, the '72 American Motors Javelin is backed up with our Buyer Protection Plan. Which takes the frustration, aggravation and inconvenience out of owning a car.

Stop by your American Motors dealer and try

on a Javelin for size.





# The worm that tried to kill Christmas won't live to see another.

The budworm is a nasty little character. With a tremendous appetite. And a particular liking for tender spruce and pine.

In 1967, when the U.S. Forest Service abandoned DDT, budworms were back in business – feeding on needles and forcing their victims to die.

With five and a half million acres of skeletons in their wake, it was obvious that someone would have to do battle. And stop the marauder from destroying our priceless forest legacy.

Now, after six years of Forest Service research and field testing, it looks like the right weapon has been found.

Known as Zectran' insecticide, it's a highly selective formulation developed by Dow. 20 to 25 times more toxic to the budworm than DDT, it breaks down harmlessly in less than two days. And it won't harm fish, wildlife or soil.

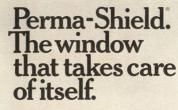
So extensively has Zectran been tested that the U.S. Forest Service believes they know more about its environmental effects than any insecticide to date.

At Dow, we're concerned with more than chemistry. We're concerned with life. And despite our imperfections, we're determined to share its promise. Wisely.

The Dow Chemical Company,
Midland, Michigan 48640.







#### No need for storm windows. Double-pane, welded insu-

Double-pane, welded insulating glass provides comfort and saves fuel. Andersen saves you the trouble and expense of changing storm windows. Lightweight Andersen Perma-Clean® screens optional.

#### Will not warp or stick. Closes tight to seal out

drafts, yet always opens easily. Never binds, because of the perfect combination of stable wood and the vinyl protective sheath.

> Wood's a natural insulator. Perma-Shield's core of warm, stable wood makes for both comfort and beauty. The inside wood trim can be finished naturally or

#### Doesn't need painting

This tough, durable Perma-Shield white vinyl shield won't peel, crack, or blister, nor rust, pit and corrode like metal ends costly maintenance

or scraping

# Sliding stainless steel hinge means easy cleaning.

Andersen Casement Style Perma-Shield Window pivots on sliding hinge so that both surfaces of window may be reached from inside for easy cleaning. And with welded insulating glass, there are only two surfaces to clean, not four.

# I'm a □ homeowner □ builder □ architect. I'd like to know more about Perma-Shield® Windows and Gliding Doors. Please send free booklets showing the 5 basic styles and hundreds of sizes.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY COUNTY

Andersen Windowalls

#### It's draft-free. Traditional And

heat losses 15 to 35%. All-around vinyl weather-stripping alway keeps its shape. And chemically-treated wood is dimensionally stable.

#### PEOPLE

The Woodrow Wilson Award—one of the highest honors that Princeton can bestow on an alumnus—went this year to the youngest recipient in history. Because, said President Robert F. Gobeen, from his "determined and persistent efforts we may look forward to more safety in our mines, highways and factories, less explosive accidents in our gas pipelines, cleaner cidents in our gas pipelines, cleaner because the product of the pro

Oldtime Swing King Benny Goodmen, playing a one-night stand with his band at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, was honored to receive one delighted Goodman fan backstage after the performance. "I was particularly thrilled when you played \*I'm a Ding Dong Daddy from Dumas," said U.S. Ong Daddy from Dumas," said U.S. with a vocal: ea ambassador gave out

I'm a ding dong daddy from Dumas

And you oughta see me do my stuff. I'm a ding dong papa from Harlem And you oughta see me strut.

Lesser ladies may slide past their doth birthdays with nothing but a private sob or two to mark the occasion. Not Elizabeth Taylor. In Budapest, where Husband Richard Burton is making a movie called Bluebeard, the beautiful and the substitution of the substitution o

est Elizabethan dazzler was a present from Burton: the flat, heart-shaped diamond given by 17th century Indian Shah Jahan to his wife, Mumtaz Mahal -for whom he built the Taj Mahal. Shah Richard promised to match the cost of the pendant (guesstimate: \$100,-000) with a donation to charity; he also said he would give UNICEF an amount equal to the bill for the party (perhaps another \$70,000). There was no shortage of flowers or balloons or big names, such as Princess Grace of Monaco, Ringo Starr, Michael Caine and Raquel Welch (whose cast on her recently broken wrist was quickly loaded with autographs), And there were plenty of little names, as well-including an impressive Welsh choir made up of five of Burton's brothers and three of his sisters, plus their spouses.

The fact that it was leap-year day probably had nothing to do with it, but while Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath was suggesting in the House of Commons that 60-year-old Labor M.P. Barbara Castle should take her parliamentary question to one of his ministers, she suddenly broke in: "I cannot, my dear boy." The 55-yearold Prime Minister paused, then icily informed the House: "I am not the right honorable lady's dear boy. Blushing to the roots of her red hair, Mrs. Castle sat down. It was also gaffe time in Ottawa's Parliament: Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau referred on the floor to the opposition leader's "goddamned question." Two days later he apologized on an open-line radio program. "I agree that one shouldn't use profanity," he told a shocked lady who called in. "I'm sure my grandmother wouldn't like it at all. I'm really sorry.





What Senator William Proxmire is doing the hard way with his hair transplants. Lieutenant Governor Lester Maddox has accomplished in one fell swoop. Returning to the state senate after a longish lunch hour, a newlook Maddox explained: "Sorry I'm late-I had to stop and get my new hair." Later, looking vaguely avuncular in his sandy gray toupee, he proclaimed himself a pacesetter, "You remember when I rode backwards on my bicycle-now everybody is buying bicycles," he observed, "You just watch, pretty soon everybody will be buying hairpieces."

Retiring after no less than 46 years with the New York Philharmonic, the world's top virtuoso on the kettledrums, Saul Goodman, let fall some acerbic sidelights on conductors he has known. Willem Mengelberg: "A very arrogant man, I think he was sure he looked like Beethoven." Artur Rodzinski: "The kind of fellow who made the musicians give him a birthday party at his own house." Seiji Ozawa: "An audience eye-catcher. More than that I can't say about him." Well, one thing more: "He's an egomaniac." Tympanist Goodman's own weakness-or perhaps strength-is a Casey Stengelian war with words. Conductor Lorin Maazel recalls Goodman's indignation over the original acoustics in Lincoln Center's Philharmonic Hall: "What's the point of music played in a concert hall, if the guys who can't hear what they're playing, are heard by people who wished they hadn't?"

Men are just going to have to get used to the control of the contr



BIRTHDAY GIRL WITH FRIEND PRINCESS GRACE & HUSBAND RICHARD Drinking and dancing and laughing and looking at Elizabeth.

#### ENVIRONMENT

#### An Identity Thing

There was a time when grafill were funny "Neitezache is deal —God"), or perceptive ("Even para-noiaes have real enemies"). Nowadays wild splashes of spray paint are in youge, along with endless repetitions of names and street numbers. A New York adolescent who signs himself Taki 183 is said to be the champlon, having defaced hundreds of walls, posters, street signs and subway seats. The No York and you to clean up after Taki and his myriad little triends, and there is no end in sight.

In Philadelphia, where the annual cost of graffiti pollution is now estimated at \$4,000,000, the police have organized a 25-man "graffiti squad." Aided by handwriting experts, it has caught and prosecuted 330 offenders, nearly all teen-agers. A standard punishment: several hours at hard labor,

scouring walls.

Prolific. There are still an estimated 10,000 grafflists on the loose in the City of Brotherly Love, and some people profess to see an aesthetic value in their obsession. "We sense that there is a lot of creativity in these grafflit," says the Philadelyin Art Museum's bend is away from profanity and toward simple signatures —a kind of identity thing.

The museum has joined forces with

the University of Pennsylvania art department in backing a Graffiti Alternative Workshop, After "recruting" some prolific vandals, who had been caught in the act, the workshop commissioned several at \$2 an hour to candy-stripe a dilapidated transit-authority bus. The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co, hired yet another group to decorate the plywood fence surrounding its new Philadelphia office. One graffitis was even paid to paint a mural on the wall of Art Patron Ben Bernstein's town house.

Still, Pop art is never without its detractors. Isadore Bellis, a member of Philadelphia's city council, went so far as to propose an ordinance that would solve the problem by banning the sale of spray paint. Says he of the graffith workshop: "Unbelievable."

#### **Test on Taconite**

By the shore of Gitche Gumee
By the shining Big-Sea-Water
—The Song of Hiawatha
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

More than a century after it insported Longfellow, the northernmost of the Great Lakes still lives up to the poet's praise. The world's largest expanse of fresh water, Lake Superior has managed to maintain muscled relatively few polluting industries. An exception: the Reserve Mining Co.'s ore-processing plant at Silver Bay, Minn, dumps 67,000 tons of pulverized tac-onite waste, or "tailings," into the

lake every day.

Now the Justice Department has filed suit in federal court, demanding inta the \$350 million Silver Bay plant in the state of the st

There once was a time, about 20 years ago, when Reserve Mining's plant was considered a blessing. Northern Minnesota, its Mesabi Range depleted of rich iron ore by a half-century of open-pit mining, teetered on the brink of economic collapse. Then engineers

devised a method of extracting iron from crushed taconite, a flintlike rock that contains some 25% iron. Reserve Mining, which is owned by Armco and Republic Steel, easily obtained dumping permits on the assumption that the gray torrent of taconite would sink 900 feet to the bottom of the lake's "Great Trough."

Turning Green. By the midloop, it had become clear that not all of the waste material was sinking as planned. Local residents complained that the crystalline waters were turning a vivid green. Algae flourished. Fishermen reported a considerable drop in catches on windy days when the taconite clouded the water.

After Minnesota set out to enforce its own water-pollution standards in the late 1960s, Reserve resisted in court and won, on the grounds that the state had not proved that the Silver Bay plant was polluting the lake. (That ruling is still being appealed.) A series of conferences among federal and state water-quality agencies finally concluded in 1970 that the taconite tailings were killing the organisms on which the lake's fish feed. But it was not until last year that Ruckelshaus formally demanded that Reserve present a plan to stop polluting the lake within six months. According to an EPA-sponsored study, one solution would be to dump the taconite inland, but Reserve said no. The mining company offered instead to pipe the taconite directly to the lake bottom, where it would supposedly form a harmless reef. That was not the answer, said Ruckelshaus.

Lobbying. As the deadline aproached. Reserve launched a major lobbying campaign in Washington. Republic President Willis Boyer and Armco President William Verity, both very important G.O.P. fund raisers and longtime Nixon backers, argued that inland disposal would be prohibitively expensive. Company executives claimed the move would require an initial outlay of \$250 million plus \$20 million extra in yearly operating costs. They warned that Reserve, the largest employer in the area, might close. On the Government side, EPA estimates the figures at about \$75 million initially, and then \$14 million a year. Grant Merritt, director of Minnesota's Pollution Control Agency, argues that the company "could dump inland and still show a profit of \$10 million. The Government's suit received the

official blessings of the Government's suffrestered unofficial blessings of the Governors of Minnesota, Michigan and Wiscomson but Reserve President Edward Furness sounded unconcerned. He recalled Furness sounded unconcerned. He recalled previous trial had shown 'no evidence that the discharged tailings have and measurable adverse effects on Lake Superior's water quality, public health, fish life or navigation."

It may take quite a while, in short, before the taconite stops pouring into the shining Big-Sea-Water.

GRAFFITI IN PHILADELPHIA SUBWAY—AND A WORKSHOP FOR VANDALS TO TRY ART





TIME MARCH 13, 1972

#### BEHAVIOR

#### **Poetry Therapy**

In their efforts to understand the mental illnesses they treat, therapists sometimes encourage their patients to express themselves in painting, music, dance and drama. Now they are turning to yet another art form: poetry.

Across the U.S., according to the current issue of the Sciences, there are now about 3,500 mental patients. prison inmates, troubled students and nursing-home residents who are reading and writing poetry under the guidance of some 400 psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and specially trained English teachers. These programs have shown so much promise that formal training in poetry therapy is now available. Indiana University of Pennsylvania is planning a threeweek summer course in the subject, and Indiana Northern University, in conjunction with GROW (Group Relations Ongoing Workshops) in Manhattan, is preparing to grant a master's degree in the new field.

Patients in poetry therapy are encouraged to read verse, write it, or both. The technique seems to be effective in both individual and group treatment, probably because serious poems usually touch on deep, universal emotions. According to Yale Psychiatrist Albert Rothenberg, a patient who suddenly deciphers the message of a great poet may experience a flash of understanding similar to the dramatic insight that can come to patients in ordinary psychotherapy. By writing an original poem, an inhibited, repressed person may tell his doctor much that was previously secret. Poetry, says Rothenberg, "is even more revelatory

Writing verses can help "hostile and disruptive students control their chaotic emotions," *Sciences* reports. One such student, an ex-addict at Man-

hattan's Washington Irving High School, watted to hit people, leave school or begin mainlining again to get back at guidance counselors who, she felt, had misled her with fashe hopes. Encouraged hopes with the properties of the properties of the unit of the properties of the properties don't like what you've done? I'll put you all up against the wall/ And execute you all./ I'll have you destroyed./ Kemember, it's you all/ I internal to kill." Having vented her anger in hostife.

Another youngster, Lorene, who lives in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto, was so withdrawn before being exposed to poetry therapy that she stayed out of school, refused treatment for her disfiguring facial eczema and sought escape in alcohol. Visited at home by English Teacher Morris Morrison, she began to respond and cooperate when he read her two lines from Emily Dickinson, "I'm Nobody! Who are you?/ Are you-Nobody -too?" "In Emily Dickinson," Morrison explains, "Lorene could identify with someone as lonely as herself. Eventually Lorene went for skin treatment and returned to school.

Cry for Nelp. Poetry always of fers clues to the mind of its creator, but those clues are not often as explicit as the suicidal lines of a 15-yearold boy whose fate became known to mind the State University of New York. Blinderman thinks that the boy's teacher should have recognized by the youngster had been in poetry therapy, his elequent poem (or host) wordter, and the policy of the policy help. In that case, psychiatric treatment might have saved him. As it was, his cry went unheeded, and two years cry went unheeded, and two years

later he committed suicide.

Just as poetry can predict suicide,



LEEDY TEACHING STUDENTS
Flash of understanding.

so it can also provoke it. That, says Psychiatrist Jack Leedy, president of the Association for Poetry Therapy, is one danger of the method in unskilled hands. Reading somber verses with upbeat endings can help unhappy patients by demonstrating that have been depressed and have recovered," but despairing poems may deepen the feelings of hopelessness. Psychiatrist Rothenberg cites another danger: poetry used only to get rid of intense feelings can keep a patient from understanding and resolving his conflicts. "Poetry by itself does not cure," he warns. But used by properly trained therapists, he says, it has an advantage over the other arts because it encourages "verbalization, the lifeblood of psychotherapy."

#### The Violent Veterans

Like many a Texus harroom brawl, the fight between a Viet Nam veteran and a friend in the Panhandle town of Phillips was ostenibly over a girl. But by the time it ended, the friend lay dead of seven gunshot wounds. The veteran, a former Green Beret, dazed and thinking he had just killed an attacking Viet Cong, was stripped with booby trace could not be rigged with booby trace.

with booby traps.

For Harvard Sociologist Charles
Levy, whose testimony saved the veteran from a murder conviction (the
was acquitted), the bizare case undescrooted the kind of psychological disorientation suffered by many GLs long
after returning from Southeast Asia.

Over novo-ver crecit group of 60 exMarine combat veterans in an Irish
working-class neighborhood of Boston.

Through interviews, rap sessions and

#### To Santa Claus and Little Sisters

Once . . . he wrote a poem, And called it "Chops," Because that was the name of his dog, and that's what it was

all about.

And the teacher gave him
an "A"

And a gold star.

And his mother hung it on the kitchen door, and read it to all his aunts...

Once . . . he wrote another poem.

And he called it "Question Marked Innocence." Because that was the name of his grief and that's what it was all about. And the professor gave him

an "A"

And a strange and steady look.

And his mother never hung it

on the kitchen door, because
he never let her see it...

Once, at 3 a.m...he tried an-

other poem . . .

And he called it absolutely nothing because that's what it wa

ing, because that's what it was all about. And he gave himself an "A" And a slash on each damp wrist.

And hung it on the bathroom door because he couldn't reach the kitchen.

—A 15-year-old boy two years

 —A 15-year-old boy two years before he committed suicide





LEVY INTERVIEWING EX-G.I. Hatred for the "gook."

conversations in bars, he discovered a common tendency on the part of his subjects to carry into civilian life the unbridled violence that served them well in combat. "They have learned to react violently, spontaneously and without premeditation," says Levy, "It's a situation that keeps them alive over there, but gets them into prison back here."

Veterans of other U.S. wars were adso trained to be killers, but the readjustment problem seems more pronounced among Viet Nam veterans. That may be, according to Levy, because of some Gr.s.' inability to direct their hostility primarily against the enemy in Viet Nam. Instead, they grudgingly learn to admire the courage and skill of the Communits, and the country of the Community of the Communi

Once back home, Levy discovered, some of the veterans still treated allies like enemies. Relatives and friends often took the place of officers and the South Vietnamese as targets for misdirected hostility. One ex-Marine told the sociologist: "When I got back from Viet Nam, my sister yelled at me. I split her leg open with a lamp. Then my mother said something to me one night and I threw a portable TV at her. It makes you an animal. You can't reason." At times, the connection between the veteran's Viet Nam experience and the present is more explicit; at least twice a member of the group indulged his hatred for "gooks" by attacking a waiter in a Chinese restaurant. During the twoyear study, two of the 60 subjects have been indicted for murder, and five have Levy concedes that many of the subjects of his Boston study group were probably violent long before going to war. "But the level of violence has now changed," he insists. "Now it has no houndaries." As a result, the vetcrans themselves are dominated by a thing the subject of the subject of

Berries. Some of Levy's vetermas are dropouts from society—drugusing "heads" or alcoholic "berries." But a number of them have managed to capitalize on their warrime experinice. One typical ex-Marine whose service record helped him land a job in the police department explained that his who have been always and the service of the those hipping enemy buildings—has put his skills to use as burglar.

To help the Viet Nam veteran dadap spexhologically to civilian life. Levy believes the military should place as much emphasis on preparing the soldier for peace as it does training him for war. This, he says, could be accomplished by setting up store-frontreadjustment centers, which he likens to "hoot camps in reverse." There, veterans about to be discharged could receive legal and psychological guidance ceive legal and psychological guidance



## ...maybe what you've got isn't ordinary dandruff.

See your doctor. What looks like dandruff maybe an earlysign of psoriasis, eczema or seborrhea. So shampoos for ordinary dandruff may not relieve the scaling, floking and itching. But Tegrin<sup>®</sup> Medicated Shampoo garantees relief from these symptoms—or your money back. Tegrin penetrates to the scalp to help lossen and wosh away flokes—medicates the scalp to help control floking, scaling and itching with just regular use. Leves hair feeling soft and clean.





TEGRIN' SHAMPOO

# If you're meaning to buy whole house air conditioning, here are some promises we mean to keep.

he trouble with making a promise in an advertisement is you can't stand over the guy who eventually has to deliver on that promise.

This was especially true of central air conditioning for private homes, because it's installed and serviced by dealers a long way from where it's manufactured.

The Trane Comfort Corps is changing all that. Because to belong to the Trane Comfort Corps, you have to promise to keep promises. And people of the confort Corps is changing all that the confort Corps is changing all the confort Corps is changing all

promise to keep ple with a professional approach to the air conditioning business want to belong

to the Trane Comfort Corps, because they are convinced that it's going to be the best run, most professional, most rewarding air conditioning organization in America.

Now to the promises.

We promise we'll treat your home with respect, and do our job with minimum disturbance.

We promise we will measure and calculate the air conditioning needs of your home.

We siv

We use our exclusive "Comfort Computer" to make sure we're right.

We promise to answer your ques-

tions frankly and fully, and help you make a wise investment.

We promise to write out a clear and

We promise to write out a clear and detailed proposal, setting out what you're buying, for how much, and when we will deliver it.

We promise that the air conditioning equipment we supply for your home is built with the same care as the Trane equipment



which goes into huge commercial buildings. The Trane Company has been recognized for many years as a leader

in the design and construction of air conditioning equipment for every size of building. Trane knows how to make it good and reliable.

We promise to do a good clean-up job — leave you with a clean home as well as a cool one.

We promise to call back to make sure your air conditioning system we keep our promises.

is working the way we promised.



If you choose to join our optional preferred service program, we promise to come back regularly to clean and check your system. Like an automobile, it runs better that way.

These are the promises we're making, and these are the promises we mean to keep. We are confident that we



can keep them, for this reason: we have given the people in the Trane Comfort Corps the spirit, pride and training to do the job right.



Look for Trane in the Yellow Pages, give us a call. Get to know about air conditioning from a professional. Our prices are competitive, and we can help arrange financing. We're happy to talk air conditioning any time. And we want to show you how we keep our promises

Whole house air conditioning

TRANE COMFORT CORPS



# Fed up with dirty air? Split!

If sa fact that most of us drive to work alone. Take a look tomorrow morning, Now think what would happen on any given day if every regular driver split a ride with another regular driver. Only half as many cars would be on the road, And those toxic carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbon exhaust effluents that cause 60% of all air pollution would automatically be cut by 50% – just like that.

And that's not all. Traffic would move faster, with fewer cars on the road. Parking problems would be solved. Your commuting expenses would go down. And we could all breathe easier!
For openers, try splitting a ride to work just one day a week. Your car would be on the road 20% less. It's a start.

So if you're really fed up enough to do something about dirty air, do it now! Call a friend who also drives every day and work something out. Then send for a free bumper sticker and start spreading the word. Let's see what happens!



Meldrum & Campbell Advertising 758 Union Commerce Building Cleveland, Ohio 44115

We'll spring for your first bumper sticker: "Want cleaner air? SPLIT! (a ride)."

Send me one free bumper sticker.

Send me \_\_\_\_\_ additional bumper stickers @ .25 each.

Name

Address

Address

Zip\_



Give your sales story sharper detail

# PRINT IT

Etch it with detail so sharp it makes the reader hear the song of the sea, taste the tangy salt spray, feel the breeze blow fresh and clean. That's what printing does!

The highly detailed impression, right in the buyer's hands, makes the difference. He can touch and feel and experience it. Again and again. Because it's always there.

Your printer can put your sales story on a new course on a quality enamel printing paper. You could even reduce your printing costs by specifying a Consolidated Enamel. Prove it to yourself. Ask your printer to request free test sheets from his

Consolidated Enamel Paper Merchant. Run them on your next printing job. Then

compare quality and paper costs.

Consider too the additional sales impact

and coverage of magazine advertising for your company's sales message. It works!

.the Specialist in enamel printing papers CONSOLUBATE PAPER, INC. GENERAL OFFICES. WISCORDEN RAPIDE, WIS.



## Spend a milder moment with Raleigh.

Highest quality tobaccos-specially softened for milder taste.



Filter Kings, 17 mg. "tar," 1.2 mg. nicotine; Longs, 18 mg. "tar," 1.3 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. '71

© 1972 BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP

#### SPORT

#### The Army Racquet

Today's Army values athletes. And today's athlete can develop in the Army. Because we have every sport imaginable. For every level of talent. In the finest playing facilities. Today's athlete will like other things about the Army. The opportunity to learn a skill. A starting salence of the player of the starting salence of the starting salence of the starting salence of the starting salence and a medical disease.

So reads, in part, the text of a current U.S. Army recruitment advertisement, which also includes color



SP/4 STAN SMITH A unique soldier.

photographs of nine contented young men clad in sports attice ranging from a fencing suit to boxing trunks. Altogether, it is an alluring ad, the sort of thing that might well tempt a young jock to join up. But if the Army really wants to jam its recruiting offices, it might do better to focus its advertising on an actual case history: specifically, that of Tennis Player First Class (and Specialist Fourth Class) Stanley Roger Smith.

Sometimes known as "Steamer" because of his hot serve, Smith was drafted in December 1970; since then he has become a living testimonial to the veracity of the Army's, ad. He has, for instance, developed into perhaps the nation's—if not the world's best tennis player; and he certainly based to be a simulation of the properties of the

Smith, 25, has even learned a new skill; journalism. He writes a tennis column for the Washington Evening Star Syndicate. But even before his military service, he had another nontennis talent that will stand him in good stead when his Army tour ends this December: he is a business and finance graduate of the University of Southern California. At least one big businesstical and the control of the control of the control of the control of the whom Smith signed an endorsement contract last year.

Various endoesements, in fact, helped boost Smith's earnings last year bejed boost Smith's earnings last year by about \$60,000, which is considerably more than General William Westmordand made as Chairman of the Joint Chiese of Saift (\$36,000). Smith Joint Chiese of Saift (\$36,000). Smith years on Army time in tennis matches across the U.S. and in Europe." He also wen an undisclosed amount playing on his own time on vacations, special leave, weekends, and after \$5 \text{ pm. on week-the control of the propers o

As for free meals, smith gets plenty of them, in not from the Army, then from tennis promoters or other well-wishers. Housing? He travels so much that he spends little time either on Army bases, or at the "Spanish" villa he bought last year on the grounds of the South Carolina private resort that liss, him as its touring pro. Free charles with the spanish of the South Carolina private resort that liss, him as its touring pro. Free charles are the spanish of the South Carolina private resort that liss, him as its touring pro. Free charles are considered to the spanish of the spanish of

Exploitation. The Army, as advertised, provides Smith with medical and dental care, as well as 30 days of paid vacation. Last year he also enjoyed an extra nine days of special leave, plus seven months on temporary duty, during which he played in 14 tennis tournaments.

Even though the Army does not use Stan Smith's case history in its recruitment ads, it has already used him on recruitment speaking tours and morale-building visits to hospitals. Smith feels that such activity is, in a way, exploitation, But he is not complaining, "It's part of my duty in the Army,"

he says. "I could be in Viet Nam."
For its part, the Army contends
that Specialist Smith has only been following in the footsteps of other professional athletes—fole Louis, foe Diorder, for example—who continued
to concentrate on their specialty while
to concentrate on their specialty while
is Johnson, chief of the Army's
sports office, "Stan Smith is under
He inst'i a soldier in the original contional asset."

The money was paid into a fund to offset Smith's Davis Cup expenses. Ed Turville, the 1971 team captain who administers the fund, says that its deposits are available only to Smith, who has withdrawn \$10,000.



Drainage trouble in your home? Call your local Roto-Rooter Company for prompt, efficient, economical service. They are specialists in cleaning clogaged sewers or stopped-up drains

ROTO-ROOTER CORPORATION West Des Moines, Iowa



#### Announcing the TIME English Program

A series of professionally-designed services and teaching aids for high school English classes. For information write: TIME Education Program / Time-Life Building Chicago, Ill. 50611

#### MONEY GROWS FASTER IN MEXICO

Contact us for information on Mexican investment opportunities. Supervised accounts offer unusual possibilities for capital growth or secure monthly income at rates in excess of what may now be available to you. At no obligation, write: E. C. Latham, President, Mexiter Investment Counsel, Hamburgo 159, Mexico 6, D. F., Mexico,

**MEXLETTER** 

#### THE LAW

#### The Agitator

In Texas, where the average time served for homicide is less than six years. Lee Otis Johnson might appear to be an exceptionally dangerous criminal. For the past 42 months he has been languishing in prison, serving a sentence of 30 years. His crime: giving one marijuana cigarette to an undercover Houston policeman.

There is little doubt that Johnson's real "crime" was to be a militant black radical, a leading member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. In May of 1967, there was a confrontation between Houston police and the predominantly black students of Texas Southern University. One white policeman was killed in the clash,



LEE OTIS JOHNSON (IN 1967) Frijoles, frijoles!

probably by a stray police bullet, and no one was ever convicted of anything. Privately, however, police blamed Johnson, then 27, for "agitating" students in campus speeches.

During the next year, a dozen of-ficers each spent 200 hours of overtime in tailing Johnson. They arrested him five times on charges ranging from suspicion of theft to carrying a concealed weapon, but they failed to get a single conviction. Finally, the authorities assigned a black police recruit to infiltrate the commune-style house where Johnson lived. The rookie began chauffeuring Johnson around town, bought food and supplies for the house. The surveillance continued for two months, until the rookie reported that Johnson had given him a joint.

The police hesitated for six weeks before filing a charge. Then, two days

after Johnson made an angry anti-Establishment speech at a black rally, he was arrested for passing the marijuana. He denied the charge, District Attornev Carol Vance, who rarely tries a case, decided to prosecute Johnson personally, "When a person threatens to burn down a city, those responsible for a community's safety are justified in taking necessary steps to keep him from doing so," Vance later explained.

At the trial, in August of 1968, Vance peremptorily challenged all black veniremen, thus leaving Johnson to face an all-white jury. Vance also successfully opposed a motion for change of venue, even though two jurors admitted knowing of Johnson's militant reputation. After 11 days of testimony and only half an hour of deliberation, the jury found Johnson guilty. Vance cited the fact that Johnson had previously been convicted of theft and asked for a sentence of 20 years. The jury went a step farther and decided on 30.

A state appellate court upheld Johnson's conviction, and officials showed little concern about the case. When Governor Preston Smith was harassed by University of Houston students shouting "Free Lee Otis!" he professed bewilderment. Said Smith: "I thought they were saying, 'Frijoles, frijoles!' I wondered what in the world do they have against Mexican beans?"

Unfair. In January, U.S. District Judge Carl O. Bue Jr. overturned the conviction and ordered the state to retry Johnson within 90 days or free him. "Outside influences affecting the community's climate of opinion were so inherently suspect as to create a resulting probability of unfairness," Bue

Vance is reported to be unenthusiastic about retrying the case ("The mood in Houston has changed dramatically," he says), but he is even more unenthusiastic about conceding that Johnson did not get a fair trial. He has decided to appeal Judge Bue's finding of probable unfairness, and the appeal process could take another six months to two years. While his lawver jockeys for his release, Lee Otis Johnson continues to serve his fourth year in prison for passing that one marijuana cigarette.

#### Spoils of War

- Sergeant Donald Morrison is hardly the classic soldier of fortune. Drafted by the U.S. Army at 19 from his rural Georgia home, he served a year in Viet Nam in the infantry. He came home just about as poor as when he left. If Morrison has his way, though, the state of his finances may radically

Morrison was out on patrol in

Binh Dinh province on July 31, 1968, when his flashlight happened to pick out a piece of metal in a niche on a cave wall. The glint was a U.S. ammunition box, and in it, tied in vines, were three stacks of \$50 bills-a handsome total of \$150,000. (Officials have speculated that Communists siphoned the money out of the Saigon black market, and were hoarding it for the purchase of supplies.)

"I offered to split with everybody in the squad," Morrison recalls, "but the lieutenant said no. He said it wasn't mine." The lieutenant turned the money in to headquarters, and Morrison never saw it again.

Daydreams. Discharged from the Army a month later, Morrison brooded about his lost treasure. Finally he filed suit in the U.S. district court in Valdosta, Ga., claiming the money as war booty. The judge rejected the suit on the grounds that he had no jurisdiction. Morrison then went to Washington to press his case before the U.S. Court of Claims. His lawyer argued that the \$150,000 was a "treasure trove" and therefore belonged to the finder. The Army responded that Morrison, while in uniform, was acting as a Government agent, and that any loot he discovered consequently belonged to the U.S. Government.

The court may take months to settle the claim. While he waits, Morrison, now 24, will be back in Argyle, Ga., earning \$125 a week from the state highway department and daydreaming about the lost riches that may someday be his.

#### Abortion and Privacy

The core of the argument against anti-abortion laws is that every woman has a fundamental right to decide what happens to her own body, at least until after the quickening of the fetus. In recent years a few courts have given a sympathetic hearing to this argument, but legal reformers have kept trying to get a clear-cut judicial declaration that women are constitutionally entitled to a freedom of medical choice. Last week a three-judge federal court sitting in New Jersey provided exactly that. In a 2-1 decision, the court said flat-

ly, "We hold that a woman has a constitutional right of privacy under the Ninth and 14th Amendments to determine for herself whether to bear a child." In the early stages of gestation, the court decided, "a mother's right transcends that of the embryo.

Up to now, New Jersey officials have permitted abortions only if a mother's life or health was threatened. The judges' decision means that all abortion prosecutions in the state will probably be suspended pending an appeal. Until that is settled, however, anyone performing an abortion would still be liable to prosecution if the decision is reversed.

#### The New Cult of Madness: Thinking As a Bad Habit

ONE of William Steig's bitingly wistful little cartoons bears the caption: "I will review my thoughts just once A figure, Steig's version of The Thinker, sits slumped at the end of a labvrinth of drunkenly tilting stakes. His eyes stare out of focus in the general direction of his knees. His forehead wears its frown like a cross.

The official myth may persist: man is the thinking animal. But whether the problem is Viet Nam or population growth, homosexuality or the existence of God, he seems to be turning queasier and queasier at the prospect of reviewing his thoughts "just once more." Thinking seems less and less likely to solve his problems. Worse, thinking seems to have become the problem.

Many intellectuals have even given up thinking-or tried to-as if it were a bad habit. Scrambled across their work as guidance for the public is the new and purgative graf-fite: "Nothing makes sense." The panicked outrage once re-

served for those moments when all the reasons for living seem to fall apart has become a truism of everyday life. The list of anti-intellectual intellectuals, which used to begin and end with Hemingway, now runs on and on.

What do these celebrated Steigian brain scramblers share with each other, and with most of the rest of the populace? They are conspicuously rational people doing their unlevel best to become less rational. In so doing they are playing out cameo roles in what Dr. David Cooper calls the "Madness Revolution." Cooper is another determined irrationalist, a psychiatrist who frequently envies his patients. Together with British Psychiatrist R.D. Laing, he has composed a sort of "power of positive nonthinking" -a popular ideology of madness. Works like The Politics of Experience (Laing) and The Death of the Family (Cooper) codify the I-hate-to-think assumptions all too visible in the semantics of everyday speech.

Of course, there never has been a true Age of Reason, a time when everything made sense. Even in the darkest times, some men have embraced as an ideal Plato's famous symbol of Reason: the charioteer masterfully reigning in his two horses, passion and will. But Western civilization has too often made of Plato's metaphor a sort of public memorial,

something that men absently tip their hats to on history's Sunday afternoons. Even a man of reason like Santayana was forced to acknowledge man's habitual flight from its rule with his cover phrase for history:

The really significant revolt against reason took place 40 to 100 years ago. Dostoevsky's Notes from the Underground, Conrad's Heart of Darkness, Kafka's The Trial, Freud's Civilization and Its Discontents-by comparison with these masterpieces, even the best among today's Madness Revolution artists seem dilettantes. But the new madness has taken the visions in hell of the masters and vulgarized them as chic. Perhaps the change was inevitable. Plato's charioteer had become the fat cat in the back of the limousine. Reason too often has dried up into "common sense" and become a



"I will review my thoughts just once more.

cover word for intellectual timidity. The failure of conventionalized reason to explain two world wars or Jungian voyages into the unconscious must seem tragic as well as absurd. The result is that we have become the first people to proclaim their age the Age of Unreason.

"Reason" and "logic" have, in fact, become dirty words-death words. They have been replaced by the life words "feeling" and "impulse." Consciousness-the rational-is presumed to be shallow and unconsciousness-the irrational-to be always interesting, often profound and usually true. Cooper's law: "Truth is an unspeakable madness." Sanity is snobbishly looked down upon as uptight and bourgeois. Never has William Blake's Romantic maxim been so believed: "The road of excess leads to the palace of wisdom.

"Paranoia is a state of heightened awareness," writes one of the contributors

to The Radical Therapist, a kind of underground paper for counterculture therapists. Madness "reinvents our selves." Cooper explains, speaking of "mourning for the madness I never had." Norman Brown (Life Against Death) has spoken of the "blessing," the "supernatural powers' that come only with madness. To such post-Freudians, even Freud has, as Leslie Fiedler put it, "come to seem too timid, too puritanical, and above all too rational for

Madness threatens to become the fashion in the arts. not as the stuff of drama and melodrama (it has always been that) but as an aesthetic creed. Some of the best, as well as some of the worst, novelists of the '70s are carrying out French Surrealist André Breton's definition of art as "a cry of the mind against itself." In Luke Rhinehart's The Dice Man, a psychiatrist systematically freaks out, illustrating the advantages of what might be termed "planned madness." In Briefing for a Descent into Hell. Doris Lessing suggests that madmen may be mankind's front-running mutants-the pioneers of "inner space." avant-garde of a superior race to come. Even John Updike, a traditionalist by temperament, includes in his latest novel, Rabbit Redux, the obligatory resident madman, a "Christ of the New Dark Age." And in the background, like the Muse of the '70s, the brilliant, cracked voice of Syl-

via Plath sings out her love-hate sonnet to madness, the theme song of our times.

The camera has practically created a genre as the recording angel of disintegrating minds-the corroborating witness to the psychopathology of everyday life. Carnal Knowledge, Husbands, Straw Dogs all in different ways perform the basic ritual of the '70s film. Once an Ingmar Bergman specialty, the perfectly average man going a bit mad is now a stock character, taken for granted. Similarly, one no longer bothers to speak of the theater of the absurd as if it were an exotic fringe entity. The achievement of the Madness Revolution has been to make Beckett, Ionesco and Genet seem old-fashioned.

As for true Pop madness, the scene is almost too depressing to contemplate. The awful banalities of mind blowing. Tarot cards. Astrology. The literature of



DIONYSIUS IN GRAPE ARROR

the occult. Drugs. The tragicomic Satan cults with their swastikas and animal sacrifices. Then there is that farthestout symbol of the Madness Revolution: Charlie Manson, the master demon of unreason, praying to be "dead in the head.

"All that is now called culture, education, civilization." Nietzsche prophesied, "will one day have to appear before the incorruptible judge, Dionysus,"-the Greek god of ecstasy, intoxication and madness, the deus ex machina of all the highs. Nietzsche even imagined the scene; "How ca-daverous and ghostly the 'sanity' " of all the obsolescent rationalists will appear as "the intense throng of Dionysiac revelers sweeps past them." That day, in all its mixed exhilaration and despair, seems near.

If the Madness Revolution-the Second Coming of Nietzsche-was inevitable, did it really have to be so predictable? Alas, it is original only in its extremism. Men have always longed for pure freedom, always dreamed of rebirth-on-the-cheap; and who lives out his life without at least one trip to the brink? "Man always travels along precipices," Ortega y Gasset noted. "His truest obligation is to keep his balance." What is new and perverse in the '70s man, bankrupt in common convictions and up to here with cultivating his precious self, is the hope of finding salvation by jumping. It is as if Lear's soul-shaking prayer -"O! let me not be mad!"-had suddenly and rather casually been reversed.

The new cult of madness, the far-out wing of Dionysus, has passed its judgment on reason more harshly than Nietzsche could have foreseen; but the time is coming when judgment must be passed on the Dionysiacs themselves. The irony is that as absolutes, Reason and Unreason commit the same mistake. The ideology of Reason was an attempt to escape human complexity by rising above it. The ideology of madness is an attempt to escape by plunging beneath it. Impulse to action-no hesitation in between, no regret afterward-is the romantic dream of those who envy animals and madmen. But man thinks almost as naturally as he feels. Would-be animal, would-be madman, he is doomed to exceed himself simply because he can think about exceeding himself.

With this exceeding now ranged on the scale of nuclear bombs and moon shots, small wonder that 1972 man wants to stop thinking about it all. But he really lacks that particular choice. What the Madness Revolution finally demonstrates is that man cannot even go mad without organizing committees and writing books about it-without sitting down and repeating, God help us, "I will review my thoughts Melvin Maddocks just once more.'

#### Raising the Devil

"The devil made me buy this dress." says the minister's wife in one of Comedian Flip Wilson's routines. "He sneaked up behind me and said, 'Say, Mama, look at that dress in the win-dow . . . " The listener chuckles at the transparent rationalization. Everybody knows that there isn't any real devil. The devil is just a myth, a relic of folklore, grist for a joke.

Or is he? After years of being dismissed or ignored by many theologians and ordinary believers, the devil is making a startling comeback. Some cults now worship Satan openly. In San Francisco there is even a First Church of Satan. On some campuses, the paperback Satanic Bible by Church of Satan Founder Anton La Vey is outselling The Holy Bible. In New Jersey last year, a young man of 20 was drowned, allegedly by his friends and at his request, because he believed that a violent end would put him in SATANIC ALTAR IN ANTI-OCCULT MOBILE UNIT command of 40 legions of

Christians are learning to fear Satan again. A group called Morris Cerullo World Evangelism Inc. in San Diego claims that at least 10 million Americans dabble in the occult arts traditionally associated with the devil -witchcraft, Black Masses, even blood-drinking orgies. The organization has dispatched an anti-occult mobile unit to tour 45 cities in

an effort to turn people away

from diabolism. And in

Rome late last month, theo-

logians and students at the

Pontifical Gregorian Univer-

sity held a "Devil Day" seminar to examine the Roman Catholic Church's current teaching on Satan and other diabolical spirits. The consensus: Rose-

mary's Baby is very much alive. The panelists did not evoke the medieval image of a devil with horns, forked tail and cloven hoofs. But they did uphold the orthodox Christian view that devils are personal evil spirits, angels who fell from God's grace by their own exercise of free will. God permits their evil-doing among men because it is part of the natural disorder of things, a necessary consequence of their original rebellion against God. Though the panelists agreed that the existence of personal devils is a firm part of Catholic dogma, a number of other Catholics believe that Satan and his demons are simply symbols for an impersonal force of evil in the universe. That is also the view of many Protestants. Why a resurgence of interest in dev-

ils at all? Canadian Theologian Ken-



ing his pitch." Whatever the lasting strength of the new interest, few proponents of the devils' existence are likely to want to return to the witch hunts of other ages, or to a frequent use of bell, book and candle exorcisms. As British Author-Theologian C.S. Lewis wrote in 1941: "There are two equal and opposite errors into which our race can fall about the devils. One is to disbelieve in their existence. The other is to believe, and to feel an excessive and unhealthy interest in them. They themselves are equally pleased by both errors, and hail a materialist or a magician with the same delight."

#### Evolution in Spain

When General Francisco Franco and his Nationalists rose in revolution against the Spanish Republic in 1936, many Roman Catholics in Spain welcomed the general as a liberator. The Catholic Church had been badly battered from the left in the turmoil that led up to the civil war: property had been confiscated, parochial schools outlawed, churches and convents burned. After Franco consolidated his power, he put clergy in the pay of the state -a status they had lost under the Republic. The church readily agreed



52

# Some scotches are blended from a formula. 100 Pipers is blended to a tradition.



### Now go buy a scotch

"Paper blending," a whisky-maker's phrase, means blending whiskies according to a written formula.

The master blenders who select and marry the 31 or more rare whiskies in 100 Pipers Scotch, have no use for "paper blending."

Seagram's

They much prefer to blend whisky the traditional way. Capturing anew the uncommonly rich, mellow taste of

Pipers by carefully mixing and matching the best whiskies from one of the oldest and finest inventories in Scotland. It's the kind of blending that requires great judgement and dedication and experience. And a love for fine scotch whisky.

Our way may not be as simple as "paper blending." But it does have the great virtue of resulting in a superb scotch. Every time.

# 100 PIPERS

It's made proudly. Drink it that way.



YOUNG WORSHIPERS SINGING AT MODERN MASS IN SUBURBAN MADRID CHURCH Gone are the rows of mantillas and the feudal image.

to restore to Franco an old privilege of Spanish monarchs—a virtual veto over the appointment of Spanish bishops. Today, that comfortable alliance

is breaking up. The church, in fact, has asserted a startling new independence from the Franco regime. Last fall, at a meeting of the National Conference of Bishops and Priests in Madrid, more than half of the delegates approved a resolution apologizing for the church's role in the civil war ("We did not always know how to be true ministers of reconciliation . . . [in] a civil war among brothers"). In December, the church's National Commission on Justice and Peace attacked the maintenance of public order by "force and repression." In January, when he took office as the new Archivelen the control of the contro

bishop of Madrid-Alcala, Spain's Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, 64—himself the son of a workingclass family—pointedly pledged that he was the "spokesman for those who have no voice to defend their legitimate aspirations—the poor."

New Blood. The new church-state relationship reflects broader changes in Catholicism itself-changes that have swept away the feudal image of the Spanish church that persisted from the days of Philip II. Gone, except on the grandest feast days, are the somber rows of mantillas that once filled cathedral pews. In their place are bare heads, wispy dresses, blue jeans, even miniskirts. As in other Roman Catholic churches around the world, the liturgy has been modernized. Women and children now pass collection plates. Worshipers sometimes help themselves to the Communion host. Guitars and drums accompany new Spanish hymns set to such internationally recognized tunes as Michael, Row the Boat Ashore and Blowin' in the Wind.

Above all, the Spanish clergy and hierarchy have changed. Vatican attitudes toward the church's posture in Spain began to shift during the reign of Pope John XXIII, particularly in the liberal climate created by his Second Vatican Council. Then, in 1967, Pope Paul VI named Italian Archbishop Luigi Dadaglio as Aposcolic Nuncio—papal ambasador—to tolic Nuncio—papal



This is our 1972 Plymouth Fury. It's a big, sixpassenger car. With the kind of power, comfort and ride you'd expect of a big car.

We'd like you to buy one. So we've tried to make

it more attractive than ever.

We're doing it by not charging our dealers for some options on our specially-equipped Fury. So when you buy a Fury with air conditioning, AM/FM radio, power

Spain. Dadaglio arrived in Madrid with a virtual mandate to bring new blood into the Spanish hierarchy. With an assist from Franco's able ambassador to the Holy See, former Washington Envoy Antonio Garrigues v Díaz Cañabate, Dadaglio engineered the appointment or advancement of more than 30 Spanish bishops, the majority of them liberals. Franco, yielding to his progressive man in the Vatican (and some sympathizers in his ministries), accepted the choices. The appointees include nearly all of Spain's leading episcopal reformers today, among them Cardinal Tarancón. In all, two-thirds of Spanish churchmen may now be considered reformist.

Their reforms, however, are mainly in the political, social and liturgical spheres. Doctrinal issues that have plagued other European churches -even Italy's-do not trouble them: divorce, birth control (much less abortion) and the continuance of celibacy. The new liberals have backed such causes as the workers' right to strike and campaigns for unionization. In their national conference, they have approved conscientious objection to military service. Such activism apparently appeals to Spain's restless youth, who seem to be coming to the churches in greater numbers than they have for generations. The Spanish innovations are clearly in line with Vatican thinking. Indeed, some at the Holy See



CARDINAL TARANCÓN OF MADRID
Spokesman for the poor.

are concerned that the changes may be too slow. "Our big worry," says one Spain-watcher there, "is that evolution is not moving fast enough to avoid violent upheavals."

Temporal Justice. There are still some pockets of resistance within the church. In traditionally pious Andalusia, some peasants still literally kiss the hems of priests' cassocks. In Ma-

drid, a group of ultrarightists who call themselves "Warriors for Jesus Christ" have smeared graffiti on the façade of one of the city's most liberal churches. But by far the most serious opposition has come from conservatives within the government it-self. In his New Year's address, Franco threatened to take action against the church if it interfered in temporal affairs. A few days later, Spain's Undersecretary for Justice, Alfredo Lopez, attacked the "new church mentality," in which "the church becomes an exclusive group of prophets" preoccupied with achieving temporal justice and "the earthly paradise of Marxist society."

The Spanish church may have to pay a high price for its independence. At last fall's National Conference of Bishops and Priests, delegates proposed that all ties with the state should be cut and that the 1953 church-state concordat with the Vatican-which confirmed the arrangements made with Franco after the civil war-should be abolished. They asked, however, that the modest state salaries (most under \$100 a month, even for some bishops) be continued until the clergy could persuade laymen to support the church themselves. The government has re-plied that it would be glad to cut all ties -and immediately end all financial support. So far, no compromise proposal has been found.

we'll put four things on it. Free.

front disc brakes, tinted glass and other specified options, your dealer can give you four options free.

Free whitewalls, wheel covers, remote mirror and vinyl roof.

See your Chrysler-Plymouth Dealer today.
Tell him you want his specially-equipped Fury
with all the free things on it.

Let's put it together. Together.

CHRYSLER

Plymouth

Coming through with the kind of car America wants.



of the most beautiful and meaningful of ore. So you can see that the bigger a diamond must have 58 facets, no

find in any other jewelry.

One of the most beautiful and meaningful gifts a man can give, and a woman receive, is diamond jewelry. Unfortunately though, a lot of people

never get beyond looking longingly in jewelry store windows because they think diamond jewelry costs more than they can afford.

But look at the jewelry we've shown here. Each of the pieces is clustered with several beautiful diamonds. Yet their prices range from just \$250 to \$795.

from just \$250 to \$795.

If these prices sound pretty low to you, it's probably because you also have the wrong

impression about the cost of diamonds.

We'd like to clear it up. And tell you some more fascinating things that you may not know

more fascinating things that you may not know about diamonds.

Some reasons people think diamond jewelry is so expensive.

Throughout history, diamonds have been the favorite gems of royalty. And because kings and queens were somewhat larger than life, they wore diamonds to match. Even today, the diamonds that get the most publicity are the big, almost priceless diamonds that are bought by movie stars and tycoons.

With the result that many people think all diamonds are beyond their reach.

This is simply not true.

To get just a one-carat diamond, miners must dig, blast, crush and move about 250 tons is, the more rare it is, and the more it will cost. But the diamonds we've shown in the

photograph are small diamonds. Not one is bigger than 1/5 of a carat. These diamonds are just as beautiful and unique as bigger diamonds, but because they are less rare, they cost less.

because they are less rare, they cost less.

Today, much fashionable jewelry is specially designed to use smaller diamonds. They add a beauty and warmth to a piece that is hard to

Above all, all diamonds, no matter how big, or how small, have four qualities which experts look for. They know them as the four C's.

We want you to know about them too.

<u>Color.</u> Just about all diamonds have some color. Usually it is a slight tinge of yellow which adds a warmth to the diamond. That's why when

color. Usually it is a slight tinge of yellow winch adds a warmth to the diamond. That's why when a diamond jewelry designer selects the diamonds for a piece, he will balance the color of each diamond to achieve a harmonious effect that will bring out the full beauty of each stone. Gut. Diamonds can be cut into many

shapes. The ones in the photograph are brilliant cuts. But you can find pears, bearts, marquise, emeradds and ovals in diamond jewelyr as well. While the cutter is shaping the diamond, he will also be planing 58 angles or facets onto it. These facets make the diamond spatkle by catching the light that falls on it, bending it, and then send ingit backtooyain adazzle. Eachfully cut diamond ingit backtooyain adazzle. Eachfully cut diamond

must have 58 facets, no matter how small. And when you consider the size of the diamonds in the jewelry we've shown, you'll realize just how much patience and skill went into cutting them.

Clarity: You've probably heard of flawless diamonds. Flaws are tiny impurities in the diamond which can impede the passage of light through it. And a diamond will be called flawless only if it has no flaws that an expert can see when he has magnified the diamond ten times.

The fewer flaws, a diamond has, the more

it will sparkle. And the more beautiful it will be. Carat Weight. The size of a diamond is

Garat. Weight. The size of a diamond is measured by its weight. There are 100 points to the carat so a diamond weighing 23 points is just less than a quarter of a carat. There are twelve diamonds in the \$250 dollar necklace. Each one weighs 4 points. So together, they weigh 48 points—slightly less than half a carat.

One other important fact you should know: Diamonds are the hardest substance known to man. The next hardest substance is supphire. And diamonds are up to 90 times harder than sapphires. You can't scatch a diamond except by rubbing another diamond against it. This incredible durability makes diamonds

virtually indestructible. And it is one of the reasons a diamond retains its value.

If you'd like to know more about diamonds, talk to your jeweler. He can also show you beautiful diamond jewelry starting as low as \$100.

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

#### The Making of The Godfather

THE box office appeal of a blockbuster best seller. The charisma of Marlon Brando in one of his finest performances. Warmth, violence, nostalgia and the dynastic sweep of an Italian-American Gone With the Wind. The Godfather, which will be released next week, is a movie that seems to have everything. Canny producers know that when a movie has everything, it needs something more: a sequel. What could the brains at Paramount come up with to match The Godjather? Something to do with the Mafia, something rife



MARLON BRANDO AS THE GODFATHER

with greed, intrigue and passion. For that, they might consider The Making of the Godfather. The story behind the movie has all those elements and then some

No sooner had Paramount announced plans to film Mario Puzo's novel about the powerful leader of a Mafia family than the protests began. The Italian-American Civil Rights League, a group headed by Joseph Colombo, the reputed don of one of New York City's five Mafia families, held a rally in Madison Square Garden, raising a \$600,000 war chest to stop the production as a slur on Italian-Americans. Close to 100 letters of protest came in from Senators, Congressmen and New York State legislators. The Manhattan offices of Paramount's parent company, Gulf & Western, twice had to be evacuated because of bomb threats. In Los Angeles, police told the movie's producer, Al Ruddy, that his car was being tailed, and Ruddy switched cars with his secretary. She parked his in front of her house, and the next morning found it riddled with bullets.

The melodrama was right in keeping with the

kind of picture Paramount had in mind. The company wanted a quickie exploiting the book's success, shot in modern dress in St. Louis on a relatively low budget of \$2.5 million. To direct it, Paramount Production Chief Robert Evans approached Peter Yates, who had established his thriller credentials with Bullitt; Richard Brooks, who shot In Cold Blood; and even Greek Director Costa Gavras, the man who made Z. When, for various reasons, none of these choices worked out, Evans went for a dark horse: Francis Ford Coppola, who was only 31.

Dynasty and Power. Coppola was an established screenwriter (he won an Oscar last year for co-authoring Patton), but he had an indifferent record as a director (Finian's Rainbow, You're a Big Boy Now). Nevertheless, Evans had faith in Coppola's ability, and attached particular importance to the fact that he was Italian-American. Says Evans: "He knew the way these men in The Godfather ate their food, kissed each other, talked. He knew the grit." Coppola, deeply in debt, could have used an offer to direct traffic, let alone a movie like The Godjather. He jumped at the chance, and over some strenuous front-office op-

position, won the iob.

Although hardly dealing from strength, Coppola fought to get his budget doubled, shift the style to the period in which the book is set (late 1940s and early 1950s), and alter the whole conception of the film, "I saw important ideas in this book that had to do with dynasty and power,' says. "Puzo's screenplay had turned into a slick, contemporary gangster picture of no importance. It wasn't Puzo's fault. He just did what they told him to do." With Puzo's collaboration, Coppola rewrote the script along the broader lines he envisioned. "It was my intention," he says, "to make this an authentic piece of film about gangsters who were Italian, how they lived, how they behaved, the way they treated their families, celebrated their rituals

Puzo seemed to be bemused by the already dizzving changes. He had welcomed a Hollywood writing stint as a vacation from the hermit existence of the novelist. His office at Paramount had a refrigerator containing "an unlimited supply of soda pop free," he recounts in an upcoming nonbook entitled, naturally, The Godfather Papers and Other Confessions. "I had an adjoining office for my secretary and a telephone with a buzzer and four lines. This was living." However, between the soda pop and the tennis and the gambling, which Puzo plunged into with relish, he soon found that being the father of The Godfather had its drawbacks. At a Los Angeles restaurant he was introduced to Frank Sinatra, who was widely believed to be the model for Puzo's character of Johnny Fontane, the singer who is backed by the Mob. Sinatra, writes Puzo, never even looked up from his plate, but "started to shout . The worst thing he called me was a pimp, which rather flattered me. But what hurt was that there he was, a northern Italian,

From the top: the Godfather standing alone and giving the embrace of The Brotherhood: Henchman Luca Brasi being strangled, Family Lawyer Tom Hagen, and Sonny lying dead.



TIME, MARCH 13, 1972

#### SHOW BUSINESS









threatening me, a southern Italian, with physical violence. That was roughly equivalent to Einstein pulling a knife on Al Capone."

More troubles were to come for Puzo. He became disgruntled because he had no final say on the picture. He was not allowed to view the finished cut when he wished to, and it was rumored that he had sworn—humorously, no doubt—a Sicilian vendetta against Paramount's Robert Evans.

Meanwhile it seemed that every actor in the world who was over 35-and some men who were not actors-was scowling into his mirror and jockeving for the plum role in the picture: the Godfather himself, Don Vito Corleone. Under consideration were prospects who ranged from George C. Scott to Laurence Olivier to Italian Producer Carlo Ponti, Sophia Loren's husband. Flambovant San Francisco Lawver Melvin Belli let it be known that he was available. Coppola and Puzo agreed that the actor they saw in the role was Brando (see CINEMA). Once again the Paramount bosses howled. They saw Brando in his more familiar role as the star of money-losing pictures and a moody troublemaker on the set. Brando's shenanigans during the filming of Mutiny on the Bounty had become legend, and the star, who is currently divorced from his second wife, was famous for his sometimes tumultuous off-screen romances

Shoe Polish and Tissue Paper, Finally Paramount accepted the choice of Brando-with a stipulation. He would have to go through a screen test. Though Brando had never lost his technical brilliance, he had not given a truly satisfactory performance in years. Still, asking him to go through a screen test was like asking the Pope to recite the catechism. But Brando was so eager for the part that, when he heard about the stipulation through the grapevine, he beat Paramount to the punch by suggesting a test himself. Coppola hauled a video-tape camera to the star's house and Brando, with a little shoe polish under the eyes and wads of tissue paper in his cheeks, transformed himself undeniably into the Godfather. Two other contenders for the title role, John Marley (Faces, Love Story) and the familiar screen heavy Richard Conte, ended up taking smaller parts.

For the crucial roles of the Godfather's sons. such glamorous candidates as Robert Redford, Warren Beatty and Jack Nicholson were ruled out in favor of lesser-known actors with a tougher. more authentic look: Al Pacino as Michael, the Ivy-educated son who succeeds the Godfather; James Caan as the lusty Sonny, the oldest son whose hot temper betrays him; Robert Duvall as the adopted son Tom Hagen, the lawyer who becomes the family's consieliere: John Cazale as Fredo, the timid, feckless son who is given a Las Vegas casino to play with. For the role of Luca Brasi, the Godfather's muscleman, Ruddy signed Former Wrestler Lenny Mantana, whom he spotted idling among a crowd of bystanders during the early shooting. Several of these actors had distinguished themselves on Broadway and in minor movies, but few could be considered name actors,

With the casting battles behind him, Coppola found other problems on the set. Some members of his crew, openly unimpressed with his direction after the first few days, began plotting to get him fired. His cinematographer seemed to obstruct

From the top: Singer Johnny Fontane at the wedding, Son Michael as the new Godfather, the Old Don lying wounded, Michael and his Sicilian bride, and the hot-tempered Sonny.

more than help, "I'd tell the guy how I wanted to shoot the sceng," says Coppola, "says Coppola, "and hed say, 'Oh, that's dumb,' "Evans decided after three weeks that Coppola was near a nervous breakdown and never knew whether the director would show up the the following day, But Coppola got rid of the key detractors, came to an understanding with the cinematographe—and when the solid properties of the solid man and the solid properties of the solid properties of the page 12 met of the solid properties of the solid properties of the man and the solid properties of the soli

Ruddy turned his altention to the growing pressure being exerted by the Italian-American Civil Rights League. Shopkeepers in New York City, where the film was now being shot, were making difficulties over the use of their premises for locations, unions were becoming restive, and Joseph Colombo was continuing his harassment by publicity. Coppola was stopped on the street by people asking. "How come you, an Italian, can make such a movie?"

Ruddy met with the league and made a number of concessions that cleared up most of the trouble right away. He agreed to delete the words



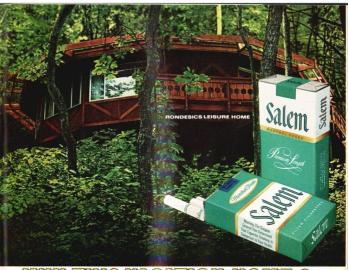


DIRECTOR COPPOLA & AUTHOR PUZO

"Maffa" and "Cosa Nostra" from the script—a shrewd piece of bargaining, since "Maffa" had never appeared in the script anyway and "Cosa Nostra" had been used only once. Also, he hired Nostra" had been used only once. Also, he hired go the control of the cost of the cost of the a Las Vegas nightculb M.C., Gianni Russo, who got the role of the Godfather's treacherous son-inlaw Carlo. Russo, a friend of Colombo's son Anthony, provided the cast with tips on how Maffosi would act. He cheerfully observes that the Mob is should have an oranization."

Brando, who had been expected to loom as the biggest of all the movie's problems, turned out to be a model team player. Indeed, Brando's only major fault as an actor was that he would not or could not learn his lines, and had to read them from hidden cue cards. Long known as an actor who lives his roles, Brando in effect adopted the actors who played his screen sons. Just before shooting started, Ruddy threw a cast party at an Italian restaurant in Manhattan. "We were all new to each other," says John Cazale, "We stood there not knowing what to do. It was Brando who broke the ice. He just went over, opened a bottle of wine and started the festivities. I think we all realized then that he was acting with us the way the Don would have acted with his own family.

Brando gave and took advice freely, and encouraged backstage pranks that kept the atmosphere relaxed. A favorite was "mooning," the infantile practice of dropping one's trousers to show bare buttocks, "My best moon was on Second Avenue," remember James Caan. "Bob Duvall and I were in one car and Brando was in another, so we drove up beside him and I pulled down my pants



# WILL THIS VACA A PIECE OF "

### OR \$30,000 CASH!

#### "SALEM COUNTRY" STAKES OFFICIAL RULES

KING: 19 mg. "tar", 1.3 mg. nicotine

SUPER KING: 20 mg. "tar", 1.3 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, FTC Report AUG. 71.

nter as often as you like Juniper Tree



5 SECOND PRIZES

2-Bedroom Vacation Home or \$15,000 cash

5,000 Third Prizes-









Bacardi rum. You don't <u>have</u> to mix it to like it.

#### SHOW BUSINESS

and stuck my ass out of the window. Brando fell down in the car with laughter."

During shooting, says Coppola, "there was a full flush of intuition that Brando fused with his technique. If a herd of buffalo ran across the set, hed react in character." For Brando's death secne, the script called for him to cavort with his grand-flush buffalor and the script called for him to cavort with his grand-flush buffalor should be supported by the played with his own children: he cut a set of jagged fangs from an orange rind and inserted them in his mouth. The result not only drew a spontaneous on-screen reaction from the child playing the grandston, but also exputed in a top image the monster, but seemingly benjan.

Enormous Pains. Brando's stunning performance seemed to spur the entire cast. Coppola, working from the emotional inside of his subject, was able to succeed as few American film makers have in evoking the texture and variety of an ethnic subculture. He took enormous pains to project a believable period milieu, using old cars, plastering buildings with correctly dated posters and handbills, even making sure that such minute items as pencils and lipsticks were authentic. He and his cinematographer emulated the visual style of the period, eschewing zoom lenses, fast cuts and jarring closeups. They used many longer tableau shots, achieving emphasis with subtle framing and lighting. Coppola edited it all together in what he calls a "legato" rather than a "staccato" rhythm,

enabling him to build tension gradually and effectively over the picture's three-hour labyrinthine development.

The result is a movie that—despite the mayhem and gallons of gore—is far more than the soap opera full of raw energy that might have been expected. It is far more than an efficient action melodrama—more, even, than just a good solld movie. It is a movie that exemplifies what is great in the Hollywood tradition. Out of all the fact that the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of

Does it give an accurate portrayal of the Main? Perhaps not, Many real-life Maliosi were reportedly amused and somewhat flattered by their portrain in the book, despite the protestations of Colombo's now discredited league. They may well be equally amused and flattered by the movie. They are, however, angry about one thing. They have not been invited to the Manhattan première.

"Look," a top-ranking man in Vito Genoveseit family recently told a federal agent," if some picture company did the life of Audie Murphy, he'd be invited to the première. If the movie was about the military, they'd turn out the generals. So when they do one about us, we should be there too." Your move. Paramount.

From the top: the Don clowning for grandson and Sonny beating Brother-in-Law Carlo.



#### Behind the Mystique of the Mafia

MAFIA business is not precisely booming these days, but business about the Mafia has never been better. There are nearly 1,000,000 Godfather hard covers in print, and over 10 million paperbacks, Jimmy Breslin's bestselling comic novel The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight-said to be a takeoff on the chaotic exploits of Brooklyn's Gallo gang-was recently reincarnated as a movie. Gay Talese's Honor Thy Father, a detailed and understanding portrait of the son of Mafia Boss Joseph Bonanno, has been on the bestseller lists for four months, and recently brought a beefy \$451,000 for paperback rights.

There is a paperback called *The Godmother*, a movie (a retitled American version of a film by the respect-ed French director Jean-Pierre Melville) called *The Godson*. Paramount

is planning the official Puzo-scripted sequel to The Godfather—The Death of Michael Corleone. Also in the works is a movie version of The Valachi Papers, the memoirs of Cosa Nostra veteran Joe Valachi. There is even a Godfather game, in which players compete for control of the rackets.

Why all this avidity for Mafia lore? "The Mafia are like urban cowboys," suggests Talese.



Paradoxically, the Mafia types embody everyone's fantasies off lambayant bandity even while reconfirming and the parameter of the parameter of the times purfuncial standards of behavior. "Mafia children respect their parents and are very well behaved." Talese points out. "And the parents themselves its parameter of the parameter of the standard parameter of the parameter of the transparent of the parameter of the parameter of the their heads when they see students tearing up a flag on IV and they can't untered the parameter of the control of the parameter of the parameter of the parameter of the control of the parameter of the parameter

Interest in the Mafia knows no social or intellectual boundary. The Harvard Business Review has included an instructional primer entitled "How to lock out the Mafia."

A recent issue of Commentary carfied a lengthy article entitled "Browsing in Gangland" by Joseph Epstein, who invoked such disparate sources as Sigmund Freud and Al Capone to prove that "we are all hooked on crime, because in our innermost beings most of us partly wish to be gangsters ourselves."

This brought a more intriguing demurrer from Commentary Editor Nor-



is to say a gangster." The Mafia leaders not only generate their own mystique but share in it. They have a good time, as Gay Talese reports, yukking it up over TV reruns of The Untouchables. They give high marks for verisimilitude and general élan to films like Bullitt, in which they admire Steve McQueen's resilient cool. Authors Puzo and Talese are esteemed for their portraits of Mafiosi as "men of respect" (although Mafiosi feel that Talese, especially, was taken in by his sources). The alltime Mafia favorite. however, is the movie The Adventures of Robin Hood (1938). Basil Rathbone, who plays the villainous Sir Guy Gisbourne, is hissed at every appearance. He is the totally corrupt and powerhungry official that Mafiosi feel they know so well. Between Errol Flynn, as Robin, and the cheering Mafia audience there exists, as they might see it, a kind of spiritual bond. It does not seem to extend, however, to that business of

robbing to give to the poor.



JOSEPH BONANN

#### Three Bold Newcomers

The last effort to launch an art "movement" from the frail base of one New York patron's taste took place about a year ago, when Dress Manufacturer Larry Aldrich gave the Whitney Museum a mass of paintings by younger American artists on condition that they all be exhibited under the category of "Lyrical Abstractions. The show was a complete flop. Even New York-where the omnivorous appetite for meaningless art categories would test the digestion of a goat-rejected this offering: the name meant nothing and the members had nothing in common. Yet the event did involve a few artists of strong and serious talent, all of whom repudiate groups. And at a time when the death of abstract painting is monotonously proclaimed from various Manhattan

slides behind another "like theater curtains," are always controlled just this side of visual cacophony. By taking up some of the most overworked aspects of abstract expressionism-the extravagantly rich paint, the sweeping gesture-and presenting them in this faintly ironic form (one of his titles, The Triumph of American Painting, was also the title of a recent tome on the New York school). Diao has produced one of the most promising shows of the year. "The problem," he says, "is always to avoid a clique situation. I'm against the Marxist idea of art history as direction. The idea of connecting myself to some orthodox style bores me-I try to fight it."

Philip Wofford, at 36, is scarcely an abstract painter at all. The pictures in his current exhibition at SoHo's Emmerich Gallery all involve sembly not of dead earth and dumb plants, but of sentient presences. Some of this comes through in paintings like Star-Weaver, with their panoramic veils and zigzags of light, their flecks of paint that suggest flowers, mica deposits or dust: a soft immanence, vulnerable and pantheistic. Unfortunately, Wofford overworks his paintings. The light stiffens into crusts of inert pigment. But if the picture surface is sometimes cluttered, the effort to complicate it remains salutary and even brave.

Robert Zakanych exhibited at Reese Palley last November, and a new artist of singular grace and power seemed to have arrived. Praised as a colorist. Zakanych-a solidly built, Midwestern-looking 36-year-old who actually hails from New Jersey—denies the classification: "People are always trying to tell me I'm a color painter. In fact my work is just about painting." Nevertheless, color is the overriding content and subject of Zakanych's work. He manipulates it with



Among their effects: bathroom blue, squeegeed curtains, mica flecks, color blocks and an end to cool.

PHILIP WOFFORD



ROBERT ZAKANYCH

pulpits, it is worth considering that these men have provided a large share of the rather sparse pleasures of the current art season. Among them: David Diao, 28, came to New

York eight years ago from Gambier, Ohio, where he had been studying philosophy at Kenyon College. In his new show at the Reese Palley Gallery, his work, which once was austere almost to the point of impalpability, has taken on a peculiar density and resonance. Thick swaths of glossy acrylic are rolled onto the canvas in 5-ft.-wide swipes, and then bur-ied by further layers. "I wanted to get away from all those tricks and nuances," says Diao. "I like to just lay a color down and leave it." The broad squeegee marks involve, for Diao, "the ends always reflecting the means-it's an idea that has become rather banalized by process art, but it's still an essential part of painting." The paintings are drenched in harsh and unappetizing color: the dark blue and bland bathroom-blue halves of Untitled, 1971, could almost go into a motel. But their relationships, as one edge of paint the general experience, if not the detail, of landscape-not as seen by the eye's perspective, with sky at the top and earth below, but as though taken apart and rewoven into an expansive shifting pattern of space. Wofford, who teaches art at Bennington College, regards a visit he paid to the Southwest in 1968 as one of the key experiences in his work-especially some nights he spent camping on the edge of the Grand Canyon, which provoked a long autobiographical poem named Grand Canyon Search Ceremony as well as a number of paintings: "It was a holy atmosphere, so silent, so vast; I was stunned by it."

This has been one of the familiar themes of American art ever since the Hudson River School-the idea of epic landscape, which gives rise to the parallel idea that the actual making of a picture is some kind of journey. And for Wofford, whose attitude has been much influenced by reading the memoirs of an Oglala chief (Black Elk Speaks), landscape ought not to be separated from the way American Indians perceived nature: as an asstunning precision, by dividing the canvas with a grid of close rectangular intervals and then producing tiny, al-most imperceptible grades of hue and intensity from one block to the next. The result is "a constant movement across the painting, and up and down. There isn't one color that remains stable: I don't want viewers to be able to lock into a basic color and say, for certain, that this or that painting is red or blue." In works like Sapphire, 1971, the fluttering accumulation of vellow, red and purple across the grid is so eye-fooling that, after a while, analysis stops; instead, one submits to the pressure of light that emanates from the field. Color becomes an absolute phenomenon; it needs to depict nothing to reveal its action. It may be that no American painter since Rothko has contrived to transform pigment into meditation more effectively than Zakanych. "I got completely sick of all the cool, boring, systematic painting that was around in New York a few years ago," he says. "I'm trying to break that down." And, it seems, succeeding. Robert Hughes



Untitled, 1971, by David Diao.



"Sapphire," 1971, by Robert Zakanych.



"Star-Weaver," 1971, by Phillip Wofford.



#### Some down-to-earth reasons for buying an Olds Ninety-Eight:

- I Many of the "extras" you want are standard on Ninety-Eight. Automatic transmission, for example. Power steering. And power front disc brakes. On Ninety-Eight Luxury models, a two-way power front seat is standard. And power side windows.
- 2 The Ninety-Eight is a big car. And that's a very practical consideration if you happen to have a big family. Or if you like to take driving vacations. Or week-end trips to the lake. The Ninety-Eight seats six—not ellow to elbow—but comfortably, with room to stretch out. And you can pack your golf clubs, outboard motor, beach gear and luggage into the generous 20.8-cubic-foot trunk.
- 3 Ninety-Eight is a superb road car. Olds' exclusive ride system incorporates a combination of engineering advances in chassis, suspension and steering. You ne-

- gotiate scrubboard roads, chuckholes, hairpin curves and smooth interstate highways with ease.
- 4 Ninety-Eight's front bumper is exactly what the name implies. A bumper. It's built of heavy-gauge plated steel and mounted on new spring-steel supports that flex to help absorb minor impacts, then return to position.
- 5 The Ninety-Eight engine is a 455-cubic-inch Rocket V-8. While it's so soft-spoken you hardly know it's there, you have all the reserve you could ever want. And it runs just fine on no-lead, low-lead or regular gas.
- 6 Surely security is an important reason for considering an Olds Ninety-Eight. The very fact that it's big over 4,500 pounds makes you feel secure. But there's more. In the doors beside you are tough side-guard beams. Over you is a reinforced double-steel roof.

- In front of you is an energy-absorbing steering column. And all around you are other GM safety features.
- 7 Ninety-Eight is loaded with little niceties that make traveling by auto more than just transportation. Extremely efficient soundproofing helps keep outside noises out. The front seats are six inches of solid foam-not a thin layer of padding on ordinary springs. Fine fabrics and plush carpeting surround you. The outside mirror is remote-controlled. Luxury models have front and rear cigarette lighters, an armrest in the center of the rear seat, even a clock exclusively for the convenience of rear-seat sedan passengers.

If you spend a lot of time in your car, and think you should spend that time in as much comfort and luxury as possible, consider a Ninety-Eight.

#### EDUCATION

#### The Moonlighter

Kenneth Ian Leighton Mills is not, in his own words, "an Old Blue member of the Yale inner circle." On the contrary, he is a heavy-shouldered, 6-ft. 4-fn. black from Trinidad with a for blue jeans. He is also an avowed Marsist, Nonetheless, as a pupil of Oxford's distinguished logician AJ. Ayer, he so impressed the Yale philosophy he was a possible of the Alexandrian of the Contract of the Wale Parken of the



PROFESSOR MILLS OF YALE (& STONY BROOK)
An issue akin to bigamy?

two years ago, he worked diligently to help keep the peace.

At 36, his salary as an assistant professor was only \$13,000, and he worried about gaining tenure. So he was happy to do some consulting for the Social Welfare School of the New York State University at Stony Brook, and even happier when Stony Brook offered him a full professorship, tenure, the possibility of "innovative teaching," and \$26,000 a year. Without telling either university about his job at the other. Mills began making four weekly trips over the 115 miles between New Haven and Stony Brook. At Yale, on Fridays, Saturdays and Tuesday nights, he taught his two regular courses. At Stony Brook, the rest of the week, he taught two courses in social studies, headed a health research project, and even chaired the faculty committee on appointments, promotions and tenure. At both institutions he was popular with students and, as one dean put it, "extraordinarily able, dedicated brilliant"

No university objects to a professor writing in his spare time, but by Yale and Stony Brook have rules against their faculty members secretly seeing on other faculties as well. So dual loyalities, it reluctantly asked for and got his resignation. At Yale, Provost Charles Taylor sent two administrative assistants to Mill's bachelor apartment with a demand that he results of the properties of the professor in the properties of the professor in th

disregard of ethics."

Best Sellers. Mills admitted a mistake but not a fault. In a 15-page letter he reminded Brewster that "there are faculty members who spend time doing extensive consulting, who write best sellers, introductory textbooks or columns for popular magazines-all of which do not necessarily contribute to scholarship or teaching, but which earn substantial amounts of money while requiring large amounts of time." Mills named no names, but nobody had difficulty recognizing, among others, Erich Segal, author of Love Story, and Charles Reich, author of The Greening of America.

How much moonlighting is permissible? There are no standard rules, and the Yale Duily News argued that Mills "violated in letter a regulation which is flaunted in spirit by a large number of Yale College faculty members." It promised to Publish a series when the product of the product of the product of the works of the Yale political science professor who believes nobody should attempt two full-time jobs: "Morally this tent to the product of the produc

#### **Defining Terms**

The California state department of education recently decided to issue "guidelines" to local school boards for "evaluating certificated personnel." To make sure that everyone understood, it solemnly included a glossary.

Evaluator, it said, means "one who evaluates." Evaluates, by contrast, is "one who is evaluated. As for evaluation, that is "the process of making considered judgments concerning the professional accomplishments and competencies of a certificated employee based on a broad knowledge of the area of performance involved, the process of t



Super-

desire to make new

friends we had decided

Address

ept."Mack", 582 Washingt San Francisco, Ca. 94111



TAXPAYERS SEEKING ADVICE ON FILLING OUT 1971 RETURNS AT INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OFFICE IN CHICAGO

THE ECONOMY

MONEY/COVER STORY

### Empty Pockets on a Trillion Dollars a Year

CAN a nation with a trillion-dolmoney? That startling question is forcing itself upon every government official who must shape a budget, from President Nixon down to the head of the smallest local mosquitoabatement district. By most measures of private wealth, the U.S. is the world's richest country. But in terms of its ability to pay for the public services-health care, education, welfare, garbage pickup, pollution control, police and fire protection-that make the life of its citizens pleasant, or at least tolerable, or in some cases even possible, the country seems almost to be going broke.

This anomaly has come as a bitter shock. Americans have long thought that they had the resources to accomplish practically any goal that they set for themselves. Political liberals have argued for years that economic growth could pay for a vast improvement in housing, health care and education programs, and leave an ample margin for tax cuts besides. Only a few years ago, liberals and conservatives alike thought that the major question of public finance was how best to use the "peace dividend" of \$30 billion a year that they expected the U.S. to collect once the Viet Nam War ended.

Doubled Burden. Today, that hipris has been drowned in a rising sea of red ink. In 1970, federal, state and local governments spent \$60 billion more than they took in, and the deficil certainty swaned even wider last year. Meanwhile, taxes keep going up and up. Though fedcred taxes have conflectly ustoom to the property of the conflect of the property of the conflect by seter increases in state and city in-

come taxes, sales taxes, property taxes, Social Security taxes and "sin" taxes on liquor and eigarettes, Between 1960 and 1970, the tax burden on each American man, woman and child almost doubled, from \$711 to \$1,348. Many Americans, worried about just what will be taxed next, could echo the Beatles' song, Taxmar.



If you drive a car, I'll tax the

If you try to sit, I'll tax your seat, If you get too cold, I'll tax the

If you take a walk, I'll tax your feet.

The higher taxes and higher spending have brought little if any improvement in public services. In many cases, the nation's streets are dirtier, its mass transit more decrepit, its public hospitals more understaffed, its streets more crime-ridden today than in decades. The knowledge that they are paying more and more for less and less service has bred in many citizens a suspicion that they are being cheated, and has fanned a mood of rebellion.

In Connecticut, an outburst of voter anger frightened the state legislature last August into repealing an income tax that had been passed just six weeks before; that was a hollow victory for the rebellious citizens because the lawmakers were quickly forced to impose some of the nation's highest taxes on sales (61%), on gasoline (10¢ per gal.) and on cigarettes (21¢ per pack). In Kansas City, voters last December defeated a property tax increase that civic leaders of both parties had campaigned hard for on the grounds that it was urgently needed to improve the city's schools. Across the country, citizens last year voted down 65% of all bond issues proposed to build new schools, hospitals, sewage plants and other facilities v. an average of a 30% turndown rate during the 1960s and a mere 8% in 1947

The voter rebellion has considerable justification. The U.S. urgently needs radical reforms in the way that it collects, apportions and spends tax

money. But for the moment, the taxpayer revolt is only tightening an already merciless squeeze on the budgets of most of the nation's 81,299 governmental units. At a time when public officials should be planning to finance the pollution-control, masstransit and slum-rebuilding programs of the future, they are having to struggle to stretch present revenues to cover immediate spending needs. Increasingly, they are failing.

Pray for Cash. The failure has been most conspicuous in Washington. Richard Nixon, who in the past has zealously denounced federal deficits. now admits that he is likely to run up the biggest three-year red-ink totals that the U.S. has ever experienced outside of the World War II period: an estimated \$87 billion for fiscal years 1971 through 1973. The President argues persuasively that the deficits are necessary to spur a lagging economy. Even so, he has felt obliged to limit some programs that his Administration earlier had labeled top priority. For instance, the Labor Department has kept the number of people in its manpowertraining programs below 1.3 million, although the persistence of a nearly 6% unemployment rate cries out for a greater effort to help provide the jobless with marketable skills.

Still, the Federal Government is in much better budgetary shape than many states and cities. For the most part, Washington has only been delaying or underfinancing desirable programs, rather than cutting back on absolutely essential spending. No such statement can be made about many states and cities. Some examples:

▶ Ohio last year closed all state parks for two months beginning in mid-August, cut average state payments for care of the aged in nursing homes from \$11 to \$10 per day per patient, and furloughed 3,000 state employees Having thus dramatized a shortage of funds, Democratic Governor James Gilligan persuaded the Republicancontrolled legislature to pass a onehalf of 1% to 3% income tax and was able to increase budget appropriations by 27%, to \$7.7 billion, for the two-year period ending in mid-1973. Even that leaves only a piddling \$7,000,000 for a new program to open treatment centers for drug addicts, and the legislature turned down a Gilligan request to extend Medicaid to the working poor. Ohio limits these federal-state payments, for which states set the standards, to people on welfare, despite warnings from Ohio hospitals that they will have to stop taking some low-income patients unless the state pays for them.

▶ New York State, after taxpayers had defeated a transportation bond issue in November, awoke to the fattest projected nonfederal deficit in U.S. history: \$750 million for the fiscal year ending in June. To shrink it, Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller ordered payment of more than \$350 million in state aid to local school districts delayed from March until July, so that it would count against the fiscal 1973 budget rather than the present one. The state this fiscal year has also closed two tuberculosis hospitals, a school for retarded children and a prison, and instituted a statewide freeze on hiring

New York City last week unveiled a tentative \$10 billion budget for fiscal 1973 that is "balanced" only by counting in nearly \$800 million of new state and federal aid that it is highly questionable the city will get. The budget gap would be even larger without "economies" that have grievously hurt the quality of life. A prohibition on hiring shrank the city's police force by 800 cops last year, despite a level of street crime that makes many New Yorkers barricade themselves in their apartments after sundown. At the overcrowded Morrisania City Hospital in The Bronx, a new obstetrics wing is kept locked because there is no money to hire anyone to operate it. Slashes in city support of the New York Public Library have forced it to reduce its operating hours from 78 to 40 per week, and to close many of its special research facilities to the public.

▶ Detroit has enacted income and property taxes as high as Michigan law allows, and slapped a 5% tax on residents' telephone, gas and electric bills. Still, the city faces a \$30 million deficit this fiscal year. "Every morning we gather in the mayor's office to pray for money." quips a mayoral assistant, "and we face Washington." Since the prayers have gone unanswered, Mayor Roman Gribbs has requested cuts of 5% to 45% in all city departmental budgets. All Detroit skating rinks are closed this month. parks and playgrounds will not be cleaned up for the spring, and recreation programs in city schools have been dropped. One result: Martin Cramatie, a 15-year-old former car thief and alumnus of a detention home, who for a while had switched his energies to playing basketball in the gym of Butzel Junior High, has been forced back on to the streets for his fun. "It's bogue [a bad trip], man," grumbles Cramatie, "Everybody will be get-

ting into trouble." ▶ East St. Louis, III., like many urban centers, has seen its tax base steadily eroded by a flight of relatively well-off whites and an influx of low-income blacks, who now constitute 70% of its 68,000 population. The city is desperately short of policemen. firemen, sanitation workers, teachers and public housing. "We are even begging for paint to fix up our high school," says Mayor James E. Williams, In order to pay its bills, the city began selling as many bonds as Illinois law permits. When that proved insufficient, it resorted to an annual charade. The city would borrow from banks to meet its payroll, then, by pre-



BREAKDOWN ON PENN CENTRAL COMMUTER TRAIN



CROWDED JUVENILE HOME IN DETROIT



REOPENING STATE PARK IN OHIO Bad trip for everybody.

#### THE ECONOMY

arrangement, would fail to pay when the loan came due. The banks would sue and win a judgment demanding repayment. That would enable the city legally to sell bonds beyond the normal debt limit. Today, 35% of East St. Louis' tax revenue must be used to pay off old borrowings, causing the city to fall ever further short of covering its bills.

Deeper in Debt. These are only some of the worst examples. Though the squeeze is most intense in the old and crowded states and cities east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mason-Dixon line, it is nationwide. New Orleans cannot afford to add the 300 sanitation workers and some 350 police that city officials figure it needs: authorities are afraid to raise the 6% sales tax for fear of driving more businesses to neighboring areas where taxes are lower. At the University of Kansas in Lawrence, students have only limited access to 80,000 re-

cently acquired books in the university library; officials cannot afford to hire people to catalogue the volumes because the state legislature has frozen all the university's appropriations at last year's levels. In Mora, Minn, children go to school twelve months at goar; the town had to put the school on a year-round schedule to save money after voters defeated a bond issue.



"Histrionics cut no ice with us, Mr. Carlin."

The budget squeeze will probably become even worse later in the 1970s. Lawrence S. Ritter, professor of finance at New York University, calculates that during the rest of the decade, public spending will have to average \$46 billion a year above 1970 levels for just four purposes; rebuilding mass-transit systems, cleaning up pollution, upgrading law enforcement and

improving education. Spending needs would rise even more if the U.S. decided to rebuild its cities or start a nationwide system of low-cost health care, as it should. There is no excuse for the world's richest nation to rank 13th in infant mortality and 17th in life expectancy for men.

If the country's governmental units follow their present course, they will respond partly by further raising some taxes, partly by rejecting some badly needed programs, and largely by plunging deeper into debt. That is a self-defeating course. Keynesian economists have oversold the idea that public debt does not hurt because we owe it to ourselves." Interest on the debt-currently \$12 billion a year for the Federal Government -devours tax dollars that are urgently needed for other purposes. Debt service is now the third highest public expense, exceeded only by spending for defense and education: most of the money goes to banks, which are the major buyers of bonds that governments at all levels sell to cover their deficits. Moreover, debt functions as a wrong-way income redistribution device, channeling tax money that is paid in large part by the poor and the middle class into the pockets of wealthy holders of trust accounts or stock in banks.

How did the U.S. get into such a

#### Squeeze on a Small Town

BELFORD, N.J., a seacoust town 50 miles south of Manhattan, is little different from countless small communities across the U.S. It has quiet, tree-lined streets decked with frame houses. It also has crowded schools, potholed streets, erratic snow removal—and taxes that are climbing much faster than psychecks, potholed streets, erratic snow removal—and taxes that are climbing much faster than psychecks collar families. The breathern street is not be electrically, expensively and assembly-line workers. Because the town has practically no industry that can be taxed, Belford residents have to carry almost the entire load.

Taxes are the second-hottest topic of conversation, after professional football and baskeball. The most controversial levy is the property tax. Lillian Belicose, a widow with three out of eight children still living on the family budget, recalls that when she bought her house 20 years ago, her monthly payment for mortgage, but her property taxes have been contraged, but her property taxes and the property taxes are promoting to the property taxes are provided by the provided by the property taxes are provided by the property taxes are

John Della Zainna, an electrician, complairs that taxes on his \$21,000 house have more than doubled in the past six years, to \$1,186,50 annually. Della Zanna, who repairs Volkwagens on weekends to earn extra money, says: 'I read in the newspaper that taxes in South Carolina are low. Maybe I'll move down there. South Carolina are low. Maybe I'll move down there. Last year I was finally going to start a savings account so that I could have some money to help send my

three kids to college. Taxes took care of that plan."
Property taxes are not the only bruden. New Jersey
has a 5% sales tax on most goods except food, clothes
and medicine. Now state authorities are studying apersonal income tax plan that might take another \$5 to
\$10 a month from already tight family budgets in Belford. Besides taxes, residents were recently hit with special expenses when the toom finally joined an areast
\$80 to hook into the sewer system, and is now charged

Belford residents are rebelling against tax increases. Last year they surprisingly voted for a Democratic township administration in what has always been a Republican bastion. They also voted down a school bond issue, Last year 200 first, second, and third-grade state of the second of the second for the second of the second for the s

a quarterly fee of \$36.25.

To alleviate overcrowding at the junior high school, administrators are considering dropping courses in French and Spanish and putting the school on double sessions. The senior high school is already on double school to the property of the school of 3,066 is expected to grow by roughly 3,000 youngsters annually in 1973 and 1974. Even now, seales each ear cannot keep an eye on all the students. Thefts and assults are so common in the high school that even the local police chief, Jee McCarthy, Immus: "The legidat are often afraid to got to the lavatories."

Even on weekends and holidays... why wait until tomorrow?

# **GREYHOUND IT.**

It can probably get there today.

Any place Greyhound buses take people, they take packages too. And that's just about every place.

Fast. Greyhound Package Express shipments often arrive the same day.

Economical, too. And you can ship any package up to 100 pounds.

Any time you're ready, we're open. Round the clock departures, 7 days a week, including holidavs.

Next time, just take your package to a Greyhound terminal and . . . Greyhound it!

Greyhound Package Express

#### THE ECONOMY

mess? One reason is poor federal management of the economy. Inflation has raised government costs for construction, supplies and utility bills more than tax planners had foreseen. Recession has caused tax collections to fall below expectations, while joblessness has jacked up government expenditures for unemployment compensation and welfare. Although it has become an intellectual fad to question the need for vigorous economic growth. no Governor, mayor or federal budget director can have any doubt about the meaning of a halt or even a slowdown: fiscal disaster.

Changes in demography and society have also put the U.S. through budgetary wringer. Population growth has brought a more than proportional increase in the need for public services. A more crowded society multiplies demands for housing, parks, garbage collection and police protection. A skewed demographic pattern also has pressed a relatively small working and taxpaying population into paying for the medical, educational and welfare requirements of rapidly rising numbers of the very young and the very old. During the 1960s, the number of people aged five to 24 rose 28%, and the number aged 65 or over increased 21%; meanwhile, the group aged 25 to 44 expanded less than 3%.

The U.S., no less than the underdeveloped world, has also been going through a revolution of rising expectations. Higher education once was looked on as a privilege reserved for the brighter sons of the affluent. Now it is coming to be assumed that every boy or girl who can get through high school has a right to four years of college, with public assistance if need be. Last week the Senate passed a bill that would give every college student the right to a grant of \$1,400 a year. minus what his family could contribute. Untended illness used to be regarded as the unavoidable fate of the poor and aged. Today it is considered an intolerable, if still far too frequent outrage. Such demands, though fiscally troublesome, are just claims on a technological society that also wants to

call isself equitable and humane.

Private Biss. A more complex issue is the rising expectations of government employees. Teachers, government clerks and other civil servants in the past strucks a facil bragain under which they accepted relatively low pay in return for easy work, short hours, bo security and relatively high persions. Now they are demanding persions where the previous is the past of the properties of the pr

16% during the past decade, but school spending zoomed 207%, largely because of higher teacher salaries.

Even these factors do not wholly explain the poverty of American public services. The most important cause is a set of national attitudes. From the earliest days of the republic, Americans have shown a permicious bias in favor of private consumption and against public outlays. Business expenditures for new factories and machinery are looked upon as productive chiefly and the production of the production o

This bias has led to a massive failure to perform what might be termed preventive maintenance, of people as well as things. Bigger investments in public transportation during the 1950s might have avoided the worsening commuter crisis of today. In the period when low-income blacks (and whites) were flooding into the cities from the countryside, higher spending for manpower training, public housing and remedial reading could have alleviated many currently explosive social and racial tensions. Society is now being presented with the bill for such errors -at inflated prices. To cite just one example, Federal Reserve Board Governor Andrew Brimmer predicts that

#### How the Swedes Do It

A SMALL sense of deprivation often nags Americans visshing red double-decker buses, the scrubbed-clean streets of Paris and the tranquil, carefully manicured parks of Frankfurt. At a time when public services in the U.S. are in such a mess, Americans wonder how the Europeans manage to do so well.

A major reason is that Europeans accept tax bites that would numb Americans. Though partly warped by differences in purchasing power, some comparisons are enlightening. An unmarried German worker earning \$5,000 a year pays about \$1,500 in income and social taxes; a single American

earning about the same pays \$800. An Englishman who is married, has two children and earns \$12,000 a year has income taxes of \$3,257. An American in the same category pays \$2,154. Europeans also pay swage excise levies: 40¢ on a gallton of gasoline in Currany v. about 12 ein the U.S. The English pay excise taxes of 45% on cameras, watches countries have a value-added tax, a kind of national sales levy that pounds up prices on everything from shoelaces to plumbing repairs. In France, the VAT is a towering 25%.

When it comes to high-level public spending for highquality services, no Western country can match Sweden. Its taxes total 41% of its gross national product, compared with 31% in the U.S. Swedes earn less than Amer-

icans; wages of blue-collar workers average \$6,270 v. \$7,400 in the U.S. On the other hand, Swedes are cushioned from birth to death against a wide variety of social and economic jolts. When a Swede cannot work because of sickness, he is insured against lost wages. When he is too old to work (over 67), he can collect up to two-thirds of his salary annually. Cities are sparkling clean, and police and fire services are excellent. Rail transport is modern and efficient, as are the highways. A monthly ticket on Stockholm's smooth-running subway, good for unlimited rides, costs \$10,50,

Practically all medical and hospital care is free. Swedish hospitals have first-rate staffs and the most modern equipment; they lead the world in number of beds—17 for every 1,000 peole. Sweden also has long had the



TIME, MARCH 13, 1972

the nation will have to spend more than \$16 billion annually in the next four or five years to keep pollution within tolerable limits. Part of that might come from corporate treasuries, but much surely would have to be tax money. The cost certainly would be lower if the building of efficient sew-flower than the properties of the prope

Another result of the bias in favor of the private economy has been a persistent refusal by Americans to tax themselves heavily enough to pay for public services. Though almost every American feels oppressed by taxes, the U.S. is in fact one of the most lightly taxed of all the industrial nations. Total U.S. tax collections equal only 31% of the country's gross national product v. 33% in Germany, 37% in Canada, 41% in Sweden and 43% in Britain. By no coincidence, most of these nations enjoy higher-quality health care, recreational facilities, mass transit and many other services than the U.S. does. Japan is the only major industrial nation where taxes account for a smaller share of G.N.P. (16%) than they do in the U.S., at least partly because Japan's tax system was designed by American occupation authorities after World War II.

In some areas of the U.S., political opposition still keeps taxes low despite

inescapable needs. New Hampshire, for example, can afford to keep only four state troopers on duty in the early hours of the morning, and has been unable to pay the telephone and postage bills of its own planning office. Nevertheless, the state has neither an income nor a general sales tax, and the legislature last week defeated for the second time an telephone and proposed by Governor Walter Peterson.

Flat Failure. The bias against public spending has led the Federal Government to distribute the gains of economic growth in the form of income tax cuts rather than improved services. Since 1964, federal income taxes have been cut four times, from a range of 20% to 91%, to the present 14% to 50%. If rates, exemptions and deductions had been held steady for the past decade, Washington today would be collecting at least an additional \$40 billion a year-more than enough to wipe out the \$38.8 billion deficit foreseen in this fiscal year. Alternatively, if a large deficit were considered necessary to stimulate the economy, Washington could now be distributing enough additional aid to states and cities to meet nearly all the social spending needs expected for the 1970s.

The tax cuts have been aimed at shrinking the role of Government in U.S. life. In his January budget message, President Nixon boasted about his



ALBANY RALLY AGAINST STATE BUDGET Drowning hubris in red ink.

Drowning nobris in red ink.

Administration's tax cuts and declared that individuals "can use that money more productively for their own needs than Government can use if for them." This policy has been a flat failure. The role of Government has not declined because total tax collections, while still smaller than in other countries, have risen as a percentage of GNP. The reason, of course, has been the fast rise each to the control of the control of the countries have each to distort the countries that the countries have the countries have been to distort the tax system by restricting the role of

world's lowest rate of infant mortality. Its men have the world's longest life expectancy, 71.7 years, and its women the second longest, 76 years, just behind Iceland, Highclass, tuition-free education right through university is available to all academically qualified Swedes. University students get about \$2,000 a year in living costs, partly in the

form of state grants and mostly in low-cost loans. Under the Swedish system, workers with average incomes get the most value from their tax kronor. A typical example is Paul Lundmark, who is married and the father of three children, ages 4 to 10. He lives in Orebro, a city of 275,000. Lundmark earns an average blue-collar salary of 86,500 a year by working in a paper mill. He pays more than one-thrift of this, \$2,300, in direct local and namer than one-thrift of this, \$2,300, in direct local and name the superior of the state of the

tional income taxes. The Lundmark children attend local schools, where the teaching is first-rate. All pupils get their books and daily hot lunches free. At the local clinic, an outpatient visit costs \$1.50. A city "social bureau" provides, among other things. "home help' to look after the children in an emergency. The Lundmarks also can use the city's bounder the comparison of the compa

The rising tases to support all this, however, have most swedes withing. For example, the value-added tas, which is piled on top of all other tases, use recently increased by four percentage points, to 17.6%. Partly because of this boost, prices of most goods and services are soaring. Some cligarettee cost 31.40 a pack, eggs \$1.20 a dozen, hamburger \$3.10 and the price scale; populates, carrots, cabbase and snauhetti. It price scale; polatoes, carrots, cabbase and snauhetti.

Beyond VAT, Swedes face an awesome array of levies. The Social Democratic Party, which has held power for 40 years, holds that traxes should aim at demolishing activation of the state of

Particularly for people who earn more than the Lundmark family, income taxes are as steeply progressive as Everest. On a salary of \$10,000 a Swede pays 43% of his income in national, local and old-age pension taxes. On \$20,-000 he pays 53%, and on \$40,000 his combined levy is a brutal 63%. Loopholes are almost nonexistent, and deductions are rare. Corporate income taxes, which average 53%, are less severe because, unlike individuals, companies can deduct from their national tax the amount they pay in local taxes. Even so, Sweden's leading business magazine, Veckans Affärer, has warned that if taxes continue to rise at the present rate, the government by 1980 will be taking 55% of the G.N.P. and will dangerously squeeze industrial expansion. This could crimp economic growth and diminish tax revenues, along with many of the public services that they provide.

It is neither possible nor desirable for the U.S. to emulate Sweden's controlled economy to achieve that country's just-ly praised social programs. But the Swedish experience does demonstrate that good public services cost more than American taxpayers have so far been willing to pay.

a levy that is effective and generally fair, and throwing a greater burden on taxes that are neither.

When the economy grows, the yield of the income tax grows even firster, because taxpayers hand over a rising percentage of their incomes as they move into higher salary brackets. By contrast, local sales tax collections increase only about as fast as the economy does, and the yield from properly taxes does not necessarily rise at most contrast, and the property taxes of t

The property tax in recent months has become the flash point of the taxhas become the flash point of the taxpayer rebellion. More than half the \$256 billion collected by property taxes annually is earmarked specifically becommunities 'share of education costs. But in many cities, towns and and villages, property taxes also raises and most of the revenues for the whole tange of local government services.

Fiscal Suicide. Theoretically, the property tax burden should be shared equitably, since the rich own more taxable real estate than the poor. Actually, property tax rates tend to be higher on modest homes than on mansions. A 2% tax on a house assessed at \$50,000 will yield \$1,000. A 10% tax would be needed on a house assessed at \$10,000 in order to raise that same \$1,000-and a town filled with \$10,000 homes may need more revenue for such services as sewers and fire protection than a suburb of stately homes. Favoritism in assessments, overly generous exemptions for business, and other abuses magnify both the inequity of the tax and its inefficiency as a revenue raiser.

Boston offers a striking example, Its revenue comes mostly from property tax. Yet fully 54% of property in the city is exempt, the result of unwise concessions to colleges, airlines and businesses putting up new build-ings. A surge of commercial construction has increased office space in Boston by 40% in the past ten years, but the city has received little revenue from it. Property taxes on those who do pay have been raised to a mindbending \$174.70 per \$1,000 of assessed value, and are likely to go up again shortly to \$190 or more: that is equal to \$2,660 a year on a house assessed at \$14,000 (which probably would be worth \$40,000 on the market). The city is still so broke that it cannot replace some century-old wooden sewers, or even plow its streets properly after snowstorms; two days after a heavy snow last month, many streets still had only one lane cleared. Says Mayor Kevin White: "We are on a course of fiscal suicide."

The inequities of the property tax in financing education are so glaring that four state and federal courts in the past year have ruled these disparities unconstitutional. The reason: poor

districts cannot raise as much money for schools as rich districts, and the quality of a child's education should not depend on the wealth of his neighborhood. The likely result of these court decisions is that Washington will have to greatly enlarge its subsidies for local schooling in order to eliminate or at least reduce the role of the property tax. The Nixon Administration estimates that the Federal Government will have to come up with \$12 billion to \$13 billion more a year to help states and cities equalize school financing. Unfortunately, it is thinking of doing so by proposing a value-added tax—a kind of national sales tax (TIME, Feb. 28) that, like all sales taxes, would be regressive.

How can the nation raise the revenue it needs to improve public services? One way to begin is by slash-



ing, or preferably abolishing, some Government programs that continue to soak up tax dollars long after they have lost their justification—if they ever had one. The U.S. is in trouble not only because tax revenues are inadequate, but also because too much of them has been spent for the wrong purposes.

purposes.

See entagon is untally singled out as an overhoated tax eater, but there are many others. The federal tax eater, but there are many others. The federal tax entages are supported to the summer S76.3 billion. That is only discussed S76.3 billion. That is only discreased air pollution resulting from more driving, as well as the destruction of much housing for the urban poor in Baltimore, Detroit and other cities to make room for new freeways. Means of the summer sum

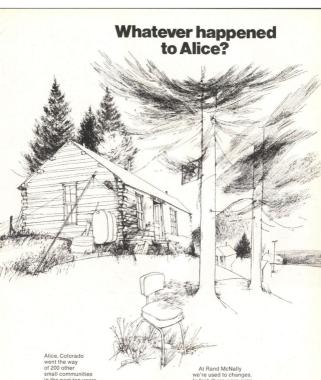
have been starved for funds. In the Washington, D.C., area, the National Association of Railroad Passengers has a consistent of the Railroad Passengers has entire the Railroad Passengers of the Railroad Passengers of the Railroad Railroa

Former Budget Director Charles Schultze lists some other unproductive expenditures: the building of giant dams that yield little economic return, even in terms of lower power costs, but harm the environment by flooding areas of great scenic beauty; irrigation projects that subsidize the growing in Western deserts of crops for which the Agriculture Department is trying to cut acreage elsewhere; farm price supports that benefit mostly higher-income farmers; subsidies to general aviation that aggravate airport congestion by encouraging private flying. The nation can no longer afford such extravagances, but they continue because they are promoted by powerful self-interest lobbies that encounter little opposition. They should be opposed by public-interest counterlobbies, which could press competing demands for cash for other programs. That is a cause to which Ralph Nader and his army of followers could profitably turn their attention. How to Cut. The nation also needs

How to Cut. The nation also needs a thorough overhaul of its tax system. The aim should be to make a reformed federal income tax a major revenue raiser for states and cities as well as for the Federal Government, reducing the necessity for endless sharp increases in unfair and ineffective sales and property taxes.

Although the income tax is fair enough in principle-rates rise with ability to pay-the way in which it actually operates is not. Because of elaborate deductions and exemptions, hardly anyone pays the rate that theoretically applies to his salary bracket. The deductions and exemptions excessively favor married couples over single people, homeowners over renters, large families over small, receivers of dividends and stock market profits over people who live by wages alone. Congress narrowed some of the loopholes in 1969, with the result that the number of people who paid no tax whatever on incomes of \$200,000 or more declined from 300 in 1969 to 112 in 1970 (before final audit), Simultaneously, though, Congress has piled on new tax breaks. The latest, enacted last year in a bow to Women's Lib. is a child-care deduction for working mothers in families with incomes up to \$27,000 a year.

Some tax favors reward actions



in the past ten yearsgone from the face of Rand McNally maps.

A turnpike gobbled up Bills Place, Pennsylvania while De Soto Beach, Florida is now part of the missile base at Cape Kennedy.

The post office at Fairylawn, Idaho has closed because the only time

the ranchers are there is when they run their cattle up in the junipers. In fact, there were over 40,000 made in our city and state maps last year.

Businessmen and travelers demand up-to-date, accurate information on their maps, and we supply it.



Rand McNally

publishers/book manufacturers/mapmakers

#### THE ECONOMY

that once seemed socially desirable, like the bearing of many children and the buying of single-family houses. It is questionable whether such goals should still be encouraged. If so, they should be promoted by direct subsidy. Indirect subsidies handed out through the tax system are extremely expensive and lead to ludicrous distortions. For example, the Federal Government last year in effect paid 70% of the mortgage interest and property taxes on the home of a couple who had a \$200,-000 annual income, but it paid only 19% of the interest and taxes on the house of a couple who earned \$10,000 a year, and nothing at all on the house of a family too poor to pay any income tax

Joseph Pechman, one of the nation's leading tax experts and a member of Time's Board of Economists, proposes a drastic reform. He reckons that by eliminating almost all deduc\$5 billion to states and cities in fiscal 1973. That is inadequate. Walter Heler, who with Pechman originated the revenue-sharing idea in the 1960s, proposes that the amount be set at 2% of the "tax base"—that is, all individual income subject to federal tax. That would yield about \$10 billion annually under the prince setting and the proposed of t

Two further improvements would increase the effectiveness of revenue sharing. Heller suggests that the Federal Government calculate a national average of state and local taxes, then distribute more revenue to areas whose citizens are taxed more heavily than average and less to areas where taxes have been held down. Heavily taxed states and cities would get signated states and cities would get signated that the state of the state o

public funds, because tax revenue is divided among competing jurisdictions that operate with no area-wide plan or coordinated set of priorities. Other administrative reforms are

needed for the nation to get the most out of its tax money. The states should take over a larger role in the collection and distribution of money for education, under a federal mandate to work toward equalizing per-pupil expenditures among school districts. The Federal Government should assume the burden of financing welfare and make payments uniform across the country. That would relieve states and cities of a demand that they can no longer meet without starving other programs for funds. It also would end the scandalous situation under which citizens of states such as New York and Illinois in effect subsidize low tax and welfare levels in other areas, predominantly the South, whose poor still





CRAMMED OUTPATIENT CLINIC & LOCKED WING AT MORRISANIA CITY HOSPITAL IN THE BRONX Paying taxes cannot be made pleasant, but it is the price of civilization.

tions and exemptions—except for payment of state income taxes, unusual medical expenses and high charitable contributions—he Federal Governton by 40% and still raise as much resune as in mov does. A somewhat smaller but still major rate cut would yield new revenue to meet social and canle on the still major rate cut would yield have resulted to meet social and cansale removal of deductions would be far hetter than attempts to close loopholes one by one. Such efforts arouse furtices, opposition while still leaving turness of the still leaving

many mediumes. Unless federal tax reforms fail upped with a revenue-sharing plan to funnel cash to hard-up-cities and states, it would benefit only Washington, while leaving local governments the choice of either shortchanging their citizens or boosting sales and property taxes. President Nixon has proposed a plan, now heading to-Means Committee, that would return Means Committee, that would return they could not count on Washington to bail them out.

Democratic Congressman Henry

Buyes also proposes that in order to administration of the proposes of the control of the proposes of the propos

Reuss also proposes that in order to qualify for revenue sharing, states should be required to submit plans for consolidating the crazy-quilt pat-tern of local government units. That step could go far toward bringing order out of the chaos of overlapping villages, towns, school districts, fire districts, water districts and other jurisdictions. As one fairly typical example, residents of Fridley, Minn. (pop. 9,233), pay taxes to nine government units: the city of Fridley, the Metropolitan Council Sewer Board, the North Suburban Hospital District. Anoka County, the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airports Commission, the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District, the state of Minnesota, the U.S. Government and an independent school district. A tenth unit, a watershed district, is now being formed. Such Balkanization wastes

flock to the high-welfare states in order to collect more money.

In the end, though, no amount of administrative reform is likely to save Americans from the necessity of paying higher taxes. The nation is not running out of money so much as it has misallocated its resources so badly that it now faces a staggering bill for the public services that citizens have a right to expect. Tax and governmental reforms can and must apportion that bill more fairly; to the extent that the taxpayers' revolt is a protest against inequity, it is only too justified. Americans, however, will have to get used to the idea that a greater portion of the country's wealth must be devoted to the public sector if they are to eniov clean air, safe streets and better health and education. Paying the bill cannot be made pleasant. By reflecting on the observation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes that taxes are the price of civilization, it can perhaps be made at least tolerable.



IF YOU DON'T THINK IT HEATS UP in the Jack Daniel rickyard, just ask the boys who work there.

They'll tell you the hottest work in the Hollow is stacking and burning hard maple wood down to charcoal. But they'll also tell you nothing mellows the taste of whiskey like this special charcoal does. For over a century we've made our charcoal in this very same way. A sip of what it does for our whiskey, and you'll understand our reluctance to change.



TENNESSEE WHISKEY • 90 PROOF BY CHOICE • DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY • LYNCHBURG (POP. 361), TENN.



Died. Paul Howard ("Dizzy") Trout, 56, Detroit Tigers pitching ace and scrambfed-syntax raconteur; of cancer; in Chiego, A country boy cancer; in Chiego, A country boy be in two different places overnight if the wind blows hard enough. Trout became a Detroit hero during World War II. In 1944 he won 27 games and posted the lowest carned run average for several years more, then adapted his freewheeling delivery to a job as the Tigers' radio announcer.

Died, William H. Lawrence, 56, political reporter and national-face ditior of ABC News of a heart attack; in Bedford, N.H. An aggressive nessman of the never-taken-no-forament of the never-taken-no-forament of the never-taken-no-forament of the never-taken-no-forament of the new York Times 30 years ago. After a skirt abroad, he returned to Washington and his favorite beat—politics. Though he had a voice of gravel and the face made the voice to gravel and the face made the voice to television with ease ten years ago and continued to report scoops with envisible frequency.

Died. Herbert Feis, 78, economist, historian and Government adviser in the Hoover, Roosevelt and Truman Administrations; in Winter Park, Fla. Feis entered the State Department in 1931 as an economist, but his masterwork was a ten-volume history of American foreign policy from 1933 to the 1950s. Though some younger historians questioned the objectivity of a man so close to his topic, Feis' books were widely praised for their richness of detail and incisive presentation. His account of the Potsdam Conference. Between War and Peace. won a Pulitzer Prize in 1960.

Died. Victor George Heiser, 99, globe-traveling public health authority: in New York. As a young doctor with the U.S. Government before the turn of the century, Heiser helped establish immigration health standards that are still in use today. Later, as chief quarantine officer and director of health in the Philippines, he exercised nearly dictatorial powers for a dozen years in the fight against bubonic plague, cholera, smallpox, beri-beri and malaria. He was credited with reducing the death toll in the islands by 100,000 a year. As an emissary of the Rockefeller Foundation, he traveled to disease-ridden corners of the world, campaigning for modern sanitation and good diet. His Odyssey, became an international bestseller that vied with Gone With the Wind in popularity.





Like all Kodak Carousel H slide projectors, the 860H has been especially engineered to be ever so quiet. So it won't intrude on your show. Won't interfere with your comments about your slides.

So quiet you'll barely hear it at all. Won't that be nice?

On top of that, it's our top-of-the-line projector. With more features. Like automatic focus, automatic timing, remote control, #7.2.8 lens, and more. And all for less than \$220.

Other Carousel H projectors, also quiet, also dependable, with a wide choice of features, start from less than \$80.

Kodak makes your pictures count.

Kodak Carousel 860H projector.



Prices subject to change without not

## Moving means padding.



## Mayflower means moving.

TIME, MARCH 13, 1972

#### CINEMA

#### The Tarn and the Screw THE NIGHTCOMERS

Directed by MICHAEL WINNER Screenplay by MICHAEL HASTINGS

Here is Marlon Brando in a sleptin tweed jacket, sashaving around an Edwardian country estate complete with a genuine tarn (the better to drown you with, my dear!), and carrving on in various ways with a pretty governess and a pair of fresh-faced children borrowed from Henry James. Brando is Peter Quint, the ghostly valet of The Turn of the Screw turned



A sabotaged rowboat.

into a gardener. The governess is Miss Jessel (Stephanie Beacham), his haunting paramour. The film's Big Idea is to make precise what James left terrifyingly ambiguous: just how Quint and Jessel died, and what they did to corrupt poor young Flora and Miles be-fore James' story begins with the arrival of a new governess.

Properly handled, such a gimmick might have launched a spoof of James' involuted style or a parody of Freudian criticism (scholars have wrangled for decades about whether the ghosts of Ouint and Jessel are merely figments of the new governess's sexually starved imagination). Director-Producer Michael Winner, however, tries for a pretentious shocker in fancy dress. He serves up a pastiche of sexual sadism, witchcraft (two dolls are burned in chamber pots) and a pair of Ouintessential messages: love and hate are synonymous; the dead just hang around wherever they are killed.

Moreover, Winner wants the audience to believe that the children (aged about 9 and 11) regard anything Quint says as literally true. Children are often cruel but rarely that stupid. Quint lapses into a sodden, brogue-trotting Irishman, who mum-bles to Miles, "If you love someone, sometimes you really want to kill them." Pow! Wilde! The governess

drowns in the tarn-from an acute case of sabotaged rowboat. Quint is struck down, like St. Sebastian, by Miles' bow and arrow In all this, there is hardly enough

of either terror or common sense to impose upon the average tufted titmouse. Christopher Ellis and Verna Harvey, however, are radiant and accomplished as the children, and Brando, 20 years on from Stanley Kowalski, still has the presence to make bullying cruelty captivating. . Timothy Foote

#### Uphill Racer

SNOW JOR

Directed by GEORGE ENGLUND Screenplay by KEN KOLBY and JEFFREY BLOOM

Not since Sonia Henie first skidded across the Hollywood ice has there been such a movie debut. Skier and Promoter Jean-Claude Killy is now an aspiring actor. Looking like a cross between Dick Cavett and Peter Fonda, he bounds down the slopes with agility. But he racks up whenever he has to say lines-which, as luck would have it, is often. Waxing romantic or working out plans for an elaborate robbery. Jean-Claude always manages to sound as if he were making a halfhearted pitch for Chap Stick.

The screenwriters must have discovered their prehistoric plot frozen in a glacier. Christian Biton (Jean-Claude) runs a ski shop in Switzerland. He and his buddies have a pretty good thing going, selling equipment and eveballing the snow bunnies who fall by with enviable frequency. "I have very strong thighs," says one in a voice that could turn hard pack to slush. Smirks one of the shop boys: "Maybe you'd like to feel my pectorals some time.

Biton and his pal Bob (Cliff Potts) steal \$250,000 from one of the resorts and stash it in a snow-covered cranny. They plan to retrieve it in the spring when the snow melts. But an insurance investigator (Vittorio De Sica) comes around and endangers the whole operation. De Sica spends most of his time wagging his finger and laughing uproariously, for reasons that remain unfathomable.

Director George Englund is the man who produced the papal soap opera Shoes of the Fisherman, and last year made a rock-'n'-roll western entitled Zachariah. Thus Snow Job hardly comes as a surprise.

#### **Heart Failure**

TO DIE OF LOVE

Directed by ANDRÉ CAYATTE Screenplay by ANDRÉ CAYATTE and ALBERT NAUD

In France in 1968, a high school teacher named Gabrielle Russier fell in love with one of her students. He was 17 and thus legally a minor. His parents invoked the law to thwart the affair, at one point having Miss Russier arrested and even sending the boy to a sanitarium. After several months, Miss Russier took her own life in desperation. The episode became a cause célèbre in France and the subject of at least three books.

Now André Cavatte (Fomorrow

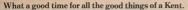


GIRARDOT & PRADAL IN "TO DIE" A sentimentalized plea.

Is My Turn) has derived a lumpish film from it. Love Story would appear to be another inspiration. The lovers in To Die of Love smooch, swoon and suffer with a fervor that would bring a blush of recognition to Jenny Cavilleri's wan cheek.

Cayatte is a former lawyer, and he approaches an audience the way he might have made a summation to a jury; his characters are less people than points in an argument. It is an argument in which sentiment undermines logic; despite the lovers' hardships and separations, Cayatte manages to stage at least one reunion per reel. Annie Girardot is an exceptional

actress, but she is allowed little opportunity to prove it in the role of the teacher. To play her adolescent paramour, Cayatte has chosen Bruno Pradal, 22, an actor who looks no more than 30. Two days before her death, Gabrielle Russier said, "I hope what is happening to me serves some pur-The moviegoer can only hope that some higher purpose has been served than this film's.



Mild, smooth taste. King size or Deluxe 100's.

And the exclusive Micronite filter.



Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health

# **Bowl'n Kent!**



Kings: 17 mg. "tar," 1.0 mg. nicotine; 100's: 19 mg. "tar," 1.2 mg. nicotine FTC Report Aug. '71.

© Lorillard 1972

# Read their mail. They're proud of it.



F. M. Bachmann, CLU Madison, Wis.



Warren F. Co. Oshkosh, Wis.



Andrew R. Johns Chicago, Ill.



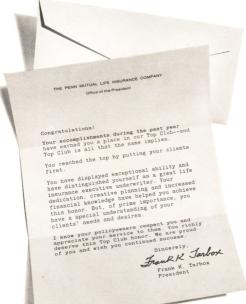
Dustin Miller, CLU Milwaukee, Wis.



Walter J. Scott, Jr. Oshkosh, Wis.



J. B. Williams, Jr., CLU Peoria, Ill.





R. D. Beadles, CLU Decatur, Ill.



Indianapolis, Ind



John G. Brandon Peoria, Ill.



Chicago, Ill.



T. P. Clerkin, CLU Madison, Wis.



Alan J. Cyr Ft. Wayne, Ind.



Walter H. Diehm Chicago, Ill.



J. R. Donovan, CLU Milwaukee, Wis.



Chicago, Ill.



Martin R. Gartner Chicago, III.



W. N. Hiller, CLU Chicago, Ill.



J. J. Joy, Jr., CLU Chicago, Ill,



K. L. Keil, CLU Springfield, Ill.



Ralph S. Latham Ft. Wayne, Ind.



Donald Magett Chicago, Ill.



R. A. Margolis Chicago, Ill.



Robert J. Mehlman Oshkosh, Wis.



Milwaukee, Wis.



Green Bay, Wis.



Milwaukee, Wis.





R. R. Reid, CLU Chicago, Ill,



Chicago, Ill.



D. L. Sennholz, CLU Oshkosh, Wis.



Chicago, Ill



Shelbyville, Ind.



Chicago, Ill.



Stephen J. Timme Indianapolis, Ind.



Dennis D. Truel Green Bay, Wis. Back of Your



S. S. Willison, Jr., CLU Chicago, Ill.



#### THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa. • Founded 1847

Life and Health Insurance • Annuities • Pension and Profit-Sharing Plans . Complete Group Coverage





#### The book club that's not afraid of books.

Our introductory offer is no different from that of the big book clubs. Neither is our trial membership.

What is different about The Book Find Club is our commitment to find and offer you books the other clubs shy away from. Books of quality and audacity. Books that deal with the toughest issues of our time. Books of literary merit whose style or subject

#### A trial membership entitles you to 4 books for \$1.

Every month, members receive the Book Find News. Our editors describe the books they have culled from the thousands published each month and discuss why they feel they're worth your time and thought.
It also tells you exactly how much you save on

the publishers' prices for these regular editions (not cheap book club versions). It can be as much as 30% With a trial membership you can resign after taking only four books. And our bonus book plan begins immediately to help you acquire the books you want at even bigger discounts.

But don't judge us by what we say, judge us by what we select

You can tell a book club by its covers,





#### The Book Find Club. A Time Inc., Book Club.

132 West 43rd St., New York 10036

Please send me the 4 books whose boxes I've checked and bill me 81 plus shipping and handling. The meas a trial member of The Book Find Club. I need accept as few as 4 additional selections in the next 12 months, always at substantial savings off the publisher's price, plus shipping and handling. I may cancel at any

shipping and handling. I may cancel at any time thereafter imme thereafter a funderstand that I will receive approximately every four weeks the free Book Find News which describes the latest selections current selection. I need do nothing and it will be automatically sent to me. If I do not wish to receive a hook, or wish an alternate selection. I may anyles you by using the convenient rapple card provided with each Book Find News.

	(please print)		
ddress			
ity	State	Zin	

[7] \$270. Our Gang (Storring Tricky and His Friends), Philip Both, His first book since Portney's Complaint in a satisfical viacelea- tion of the current political scene. Pub. list price \$5.75.
□ 2012. The Sex Beek: A Modern Pictorial Emprispedia. Martin Guidatein. M.D., Erwin J. Hashevic, Ph.D. Will McBride. Straightforward, wholesomely explicit. A modern approach to sex obscation. Pub. list price 39.70
2 1783. The Game of the Poxes by Ludishus

#### BOOKS

#### "Dear Reinie"

THE GENERAL WAS A SPY
by HEINZ HÖHNE and HERMANN ZÖLLING
377 pages. Coward-McCann
& Geoghegan. \$8.95.

GEHLEN: SPY OF THE CENTURY by E.H. COOKRIDGE 402 pages. Random House, \$10.

the game of the foxes by Ladislas farago 696 pages, McKay, \$11.95.

While waiting for further communiques from the nostalgia front—Richard Burton's Mussolini and

ard Burton's Mussolini and the return of the crew cut, perhaps—the American public is being deafened by old spies and their chroniclers whispering: "Now it can be told."

An alert literary scavenger named Ladislas Farago dug a tin box of German intelligence papers out of the National Archives, and recycled them into a bestseller: The Game of the Foxes. The book, an almost day-to-day account of German agents at work in Britain and the U.S. during World War II, is a stunning proof of the incredible cost and even more incredible inefficiency of most espionage networks. Of the many Abwehr agents smuggled into England, for example, not one was still operating at the time of the Normandy invasion in 1944.

Diaries are negotiable currency, too. The London Journals of General Raymond E. Lee, 1940-41 (Little, Brown)

are bringing \$12.50 on the open market, mostly for predicting-you read it here!-that Russia will prove too much for Hitler. So it's "Once more into the attics, fellow soldiers." Even old memos are worth their weight in gold, and that, given the art of military memo writing, is saying some-thing. In 1945 Sir John Masterman, peacetime Oxford don, wartime counterspy, was ordered to write an official report about the remarkable success British intelligence enjoyed turning around German spies in England and deploying them as double agents. Yale University Press has simply reprinted this surprisingly readable document (The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945) on the coded doings of Garbo, Tricycle and the rest, and bargain-priced the instant book at \$6.95

The No, No, Nanette of the reprocessed cloak and dagger act, however, promises to be Reinhard Gehlen. How can you upstage a man who was Hitler's favorite intelligence officer, then after the war played "Dear Reinie" to his CIA chief Allen Dulles.

Born in 1902, just too late for World War I, he marked time as an artillery and cavalry officer until World War II brought out his special talents. He was one of those who could put war on paper. Statistics and maps filled him with a passion to organize them. By 1992 the was chief to intelligence on the curacy meant prognosticating defeat clickless accurate reports earned aim one of Hiller's temper tantrums. But this last-minute fall from favor only



LIEUT. GENERAL REINHARD GEHLEN (1944) Just like home.

helped certify his anti-Nazi posture afterward.

Nothing suggests Gehlen's sublime insolence better than what he did when everything fell apart in 1945. He disguised himself as jolly Dr. Wendland, collected the microfilms of his files. and buried them in a Bavarian mountain meadow. Then he waited for the American troops. Whisked to Washington, the archenemy of only a few months before convinced his conquerors that they should appoint him (and those files) as their primary espionage source against the Soviet Union. The Gehlen Organization, or simply the "Org," set up in what had been an SS model housing development, outside of Munich. To a number of recruits-ex-SS men and Gestapo agents may have run as high as 30%-it was just like home.

The layout cost the United States \$3,000,000. During the decade that Gehlen worked exclusively for the CIA, another \$200 million in American money funded the Org. By 1948 the Org numbered 4,000 agents and supplied an estimated 70% of the U.S. Government's information on the Soviet military. Once Gehlen had the idea of putting 423 simultaneous wiretaps on East Berlin phones. New Jersey Bell Telephone supplied the switchboard, courtesy of the CIA, at a total cost of \$6,000,000.

When the Org became the official spinnage service of West Germany in 1956, Gehlen became a global caterer. He and the BND—the Org's new name—discretely contracted themselves out to Tanzania, Afghanistan and the Congo. The secret services of Israel and Egypt alike found occasion to use Gehlen's services.

British Author Cookridge and Germans Höhne and Zölling have compiled dossiers on Gehlen that might satisfy the Org itself. Cookridge, an old agent who makes a living out of spy chronicles like The Truth About Kim Phillby, tends a bit to trade on man-in-the-shadows glamour.

Gehien turned the gentleman's asceation of spiying—Sir John Masterman still compares it to cricket—into big business. But Höhne and Zibi argue that, despite all his thermosflask cameras and secret, secret insi, he still couldn't keep up with the times. Forced into retirement in 1968, he sat in his study on Luke Stamberg with a death mask of Frederick the output of the comparent of the companion of the times forced into retirement in 1968, he sat in his study on Luke Stamberg he sat in the study on Luke Stamberg he he sat in his study on Luke Stamberg he he sat in his study on Luke Stamberg he he sat in the study of the study he had been study on the sat in the same he had been study on the same he had been study on the same he had been sat in the same had

"They expect you to be able to say that a war will start next Tuesday at 5:32 p.m.," Walter Bedell Smith complained when he was head of the CIA. While he lasted. Gehlen gave his customers what they thought they wanted. In the cold war he catered to their sense of sinister conspiracy, then by a more or less relevant act or report relieved the anxiety he had helped create. He predicted the Hungarian revolt, for instance, and the Israeli-Arab Six-Day War. But these events occurred anyway. Sentiment dictates that Gehlen be treated as the last of the Scarlet Pimpernels. He was, in fact, more like the last of the Prussians-a nostalgia the world could hardly afford even in his Melvin Maddocks own time.

#### Skin Game

INTIMATE BEHAVIOUR

253 pages. Random House. \$6.95.

Ethology—as any schoolboy will tell you with suitable grunts and scratchings—embraces the study of the beast in man. It is the science of at-avisms. Desmond Morris is the former London zookeeper who, recognizing this fat ruminant in the wild, turned hunter. He stampeded his quar-

#### United's exclusive protection.



United's Sanitized-treated vans and equipment provide a built-in safe-guard no other mover can match. An extra precaution to keep your possessions spotlessly clean—free from mildew, insects and unpleasant odors. United's unique protection assures the freshness of everything you own—from the delicate fabric of upholstered pieces right down to your personal wardrobe. And it costs no more than ordinary moving service. Make a clean get-away on moving day. Call your nearby United Van Lines agent. He's in the Yellow Pages under "MOVERS,"



At United Van Lines we do MORE than get you there! ry over the cliff in The Naked Ape. He picked its bones clean in The Human Zoo. He burped. He sniffed the air. He sighted, just upwind, a shaggy touch-me-feel-me shambling along. He struck again. This latest book results but it is a joyless killing.

Intimate Behaviour is about body contact. Morris proposes that to consider the behavior of man as one among other animals will cast brilliant new light on what happens between people in a handclasp, a copulation, a consoling pat, an encounter group. Such a topic could be a romp and a tickle, and a loving touch; in fact, it's a skin game that's not even skin deep. The primal intimacy, Morris asserts, as if with profound originality, is the womb itself. Extracting the baby from there, he drags it through childhood's swaddlings and suckings, catalogues the intimacies of play, courtship, sex and social ritual and their substitutes from pets to waterbeds-and the only real discovery is how little we learn even from the monkeys. In his first popular book. Morris wrote of "the sexiest primate," which made British Critic Brigid Brophy wonder whether he could be meaning some telegenic prince of the church. Now, in Intimate Behaviour, there is far more about the businessman's handshake or the surgeon's scalpel than about the lovers' kiss, and even the lovers' kiss is grimly labored as No. 7 of "twelve typical stages in the pair-formation process of a young male and female." Defying his own boredom. Morris compiles the obvious, the faintly surprising, the wildly pretentious and the erroneous: "Anyone who has enjoyed the exotic luxuries of body intimacies with a tame cheetah, lion or tiger will know that . . . they are patted, not stroked." "Moving up above the genital region now, we come to the belly, which has two characteristic shapes, flat and "The dentist usually causes too much stress for his oral intimacies to provide any contact reward."

Such trivia are not redeemed by Morris' pious peroration, calling on "the human animal... a simple tribal hunter by evolution," to indulge in a "magical return to intimacy." As any ethologist would warn Tribal Hunter Morris, man is the only animal to hunt without hunger, cropping his prey to extinction. \*\*Moroce Judson

#### Back to Macondo

LEAFSTORM AND OTHER STORIES by GABRIEL GARCÍA MÁRQUEZ

146 pages. Harper & Row. \$6.50.

Colombian Writer Gabriel García Memorez Golfitude, was a seismic literary event in Latin America when first published in 1967. Translated three years later, it received awestruck notices in the U.S., and has continued to attract not so much readers as



### "But for the grace of God, there's my kid!"

Right, Dad. Your youngster could easily have been one of those *high* ones. Shakes you up pretty good. Doesn't

Shakes you up pretty good. Doesn't it?
You now recall how your cockeyed conscience conveniently classified drugs as pot, speed, LSD, heroin.

Period.
Your kids knew better. They knew you were a drug user. Oh, how they knew! And it killed them to see you

killing yourself. It wasn't your good example that kept them from taking their own whirl

at the dream world. Was it, Dad?

No, you didn't take it in the vein

Being a "gentleman," you took it on the rocks. With an olive, Anchovy. But it was dope, wasn't it? It was dope in the massive daily doses you took it.

How mightily you struggled for control. On your own. You quit drinking thousands of times. Every single morning. For years and years. But you couldn't beat the game. No way. You were hooked.

were hooked.

The day dawned when you just couldn't con yourself one minute longer, You'd hit bottom. Remember?

There was help for you, thank the good Lord. As near as your phone. Day or night.

You summoned the guts to stuff your stinking pride in your pocket. You dialed the number listed near the front of almost every telephone directory, the number that has brought salvation

to more than half-a-million sick, enslaved souls.

This was written by one of them. In gratitude.



ADVERTISING 333 N. Michigan, Chicago, III. 60601



# How to frolic with mermaids & get a fine Swiss Diver's Watch for just \$10.95.

Alas, how fee of us have physical stamma and political strength to determine a designation of the property of

(we repair or replace free, of course, only charge you for postage, only charge you for postage, only charge you for postage and, only charge you for postage and postage you for postage and for the postage and the postage you for the postage and the postage and the postage and the postage and you for head of you for the your for you for you for the your for you for you for the you for you for the your for you for

haverhills

proselytizers. The chronicle of an enchanted town called Macondo, it is a "good read" in the Dickensian sense: it has abundant life, a tangle of characters and plots, all supported by a clear moral viewpoint.

The new book, which contains a novella and six stories, is in most ways a letdown. Leafstorm, the long work, is also about Macondo, but it is an early, earnest exercise in which three anartators—a boy, his mother and his grandfather—recall the old man's efforts to give a docent burial to an outeast whom the town wants to leave to the vultures.

It is filled with undifferentiated nostalgia—for old values, old vitality, old civility. One searches in vain for the raffish Macondo of *One Hundred* 



AUTHOR GABRIEL GARCÍA MÁRQUEZ Prodigal fabulist.

Years of Solitude—modeled on the hannan boom town of Aractataca, where the author was born. Macondophiles will at least learn some new bits and pieces about the place. The action starts with a note from Colonel Aureliano Buendía, the great revolutionary warrior who returns in Solitude, and the recluse Rebeca also makes an ectoplasmic appearance.

But Garcia Mărquez, who is now 43, obviously came to terms with his great gifts after he had finished Leajstorm. He has acknowledged that reading Faulkner and making a pligrimage through Yoknapatawpha country helped him to enrich his own private literary property and see its mythic possibilities. At any rate he developed from a cautious, limited craftsman into a prodigal fabulist with total command in his protean imagination.

It is in the more recent short stories included here that one finds the authentic García Márquez in the humor, the color and detail, the easy access to magic balanced by harder ironies. In The Handsomest Drowned Man in the World, ostensibly written for children, the inhabitants of a fishing village discover a magnificent corpse on the beach, and in marveling at its splendor come to recognize the meanness of their own lives. In another story, a flea-bitten old angel makes a mysterious appearance.

Blacamán the Good, Vendor of Miracles is a wicked little fable about an itinerant worker of cures and exactly how he acquired his specialty. Blacamán is the kind of brazen fellow García Márquez obviously enjoys. The only thing he refuses to do is raise the dead, because, he says, "They're murderous with rage at the one who disturbed their state." He knows better, however, Offered the road to sainthood, he declines: "The truth is that I'd gain nothing by being a saint after being dead; an artist is what I am." And he actually manages to live forever Martha Duffy

#### Home Stand

THE BOYS OF SUMMER by ROGER KAHN 442 pages. Harper & Row. \$8.95.

What is to be made of this nostalgic book about the Brooklyn Dodgers? Its title comes from a poem by Dylan Thomas, and its first chapter is called "Lines on the Transpontine" a very British word meaning that which lies over a bridge, specifically one that crosses the Thamest For reasons too needer and the proper of the property of the needer of the property of the property of the specifical property of the property of the

This is the sort of pretentiousness one might expect from a New York Giants fan, which 44-year-old Roger Kahn could well have been if he had grown up on Manhattan's Upper West Side instead of a trolley lurch from Ebbets Field. But to Kahn, who covered the Dodgers for the New York Herald Tribune in the early '50s, baseball wasn't just baseball. It was—well -transpontine. Between Kahn and the game flowed the mainstream of American experience. On his side was a Jewish family life in which culture was spelled with a capital K. On the other side were those muscular, spitting, foulmouthed heroes in flannel knickers who represented an ideal of American manhood.

Luckily, Kahn's world of poetry and populys resolved itself on the Herald Tribune, where he was eventually assigned to cover the Dodgers 1952 assigned to cover the Dodgers 2002 as when the Dodgers again lost the World Series to the Yankees, when the cry of "Waifill next year" rose over Flatibush. After Brooklyn finally defeated their Brook rival in the proper of the proper of the proper of the most exciting ever to take the of the most exciting ever to take the

# "Phase II controls caused us to re-examine costs. We were surprised by the savings in dialing direct..."



John LeSueur, Communications Manager, The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

"When you're trying to 
'Cover the Earth' in a tight economy, 
Long Distance is a must. But 
even Long Distance costs money. 
Phase Ilcontrols caused us to re-examine 
costs. We were surprised by the 
savings possible in dialing direct 
instead of calling person-to-person."

Mr. LeSueur isn't the only businessman to be surprised by the size of the savings when you dial direct.

For years, most businessmen have figured they save money when they place their Long Distance calls person-to-person through the operator. They felt they wouldn't be "wastind" a call.

But today's low dial-it-yourself rates have changed all that. For example, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, a three-minute, coast-to-coast call placed person-to-person costs \$3.55 plus tax.

But if you call station-to-station and dial the call yourself without operator assistance, the cost is just \$1.35 plus tax.

You save \$2.20 on that one call.

So whenever you can, dial your Long Distance calls yourself. It's good business.



field. There were Furillo's long, accurate throws from right field. Billy Cox's impossible, spidery stops at third, and Preacher Roe's spitballs,

Outclassing them all was Jackie Robinson, Much of what Kahn says about the Dodger infielder will be familiar to former members of Happy Felton's Knothole Gang. There is Robinson, first Negro in the majors: the racial abuse he endured on and off the field, his testiness, the later tragedy of his son's delinquency and fatal car crash. What Kahn does is rekindle for a younger, less patient generation the pride of a remarkable athlete who wanted to be recognized and paid as such. That Robinson eventually became a prosperous, overweight Republican has a perfect and glorious consistency

Kahn presents a number of other middle-aged ex-Dodgers in formula pieces that will appeal mainly to those who sang the national anthem along with Gladys Goodding and lost interest in the Dodgers after they went to Los Angeles to become ballplayers to the stars. He also touches a lot of other bases, sentimentalizing about his newspaper days, describing the selection of his father's coffin, visiting the apartment buildings where cozy Ebbets Field once stood. The tone throughout is unashamedly elegiac, though not totally uncalculated. Kahn's love and respect for his subjects provide a sensitive measurement of the years-years that have seen football all but replace baseball as the No. 1 national sport. The change says a lot, because the difference between the two games is crucial. Baseball is a noble, romantic game that spurns time by expanding into extra innings, Football, with a sweep-second hand constantly at one's throat, is too much like R.Z. Sheppard real life.

#### BEST SELLERS

#### FICTION

- 1-The Winds of War, Wouk (1 last week) 2 - Wheels, Hailey (2)
- 3 The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth (4)
- 4 The Exorcist, Blatty (3)
- 5 The Assassins, Kazan (6) 6 The Betsy, Robbins (8)
- 7 Our Gang, Roth (9) 8 Nemesis, Christie (5)
- The Friends of Eddie Coyle, Higgin: 10 - Message from Malaga, MacInnes (10)

#### NONFICTION 1 - Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin (2)

- 2-The Game of the Foxes, Farago (3) 3 - Eleanor and Franklin, Lash (1)
- 4-The Defense Never Rests,
- Bailey with Aronson (5)
- 5 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, Brown (4)
- The Moon's a Balloon, Niven (8) 7 - Brian Piccolo: A Short Season,
- Morris (6) 8 - The Last Whole Earth Catalog,
- Portola Institute (7) 9 — The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945, Masterma - Report from Engine Co. 82, Smith (10)

#### MEDICINE

#### A Question of Ethics

It is the duty of every physician to treat those who come to him for help. Is it also his responsibility to turn in those patients who are sought by law-enforcement authorities? The her His request, two medical journals published under American Medical Association imprimatur have printed "warnted" notices soliciting doctors' help in catching a suspect. This odd to the physician's responsibility to his patients.

In the February issue of the drivers of Demonstrates of Internal Medicine, the articles sate of Internal Medicine, the Internal Medicine, the Internal Medicine, the Internal Medicine State Internal Medicine, are sate sate line. There is a detailed physical description and explanation of why the request is being directed at physicians. Smith suffers from severe, chronic acen that may cause her to

seek medical attention. Adjunct G-Men. Publishing requests for assistance in catching criminals is hardly new. Both the FBI and an A.M.A. official insist that medical journals have occasionally been so used in the past and will be in the future; indeed, the current issue of the A.M.A. Journal notifies doctors of another woman being sought by the Bureau. Nor does the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship, which covers only medical matters, excuse doctors from the demands of the law. In many states, for instance, doctors are required to report gunshot wounds, and in some they must also alert authorities to suspected cases of child abuse. Certain communicable diseases, includ-



FUGITIVE ROBERTA SMITH A moral muddle. TIME, MARCH 13, 1972

ing syphilis and gonorrhea, must be reported to public health authorities.

A.M.A. officials see no conflict in running the wanted notices in the organization's publications. Dr. Hugh Hussey, chief of the organization's division of scientific publications, maintains that the decision to publish the articles was made purely on editorial grounds and did not pose any question of ethics. Nor can Edwin Holman, secretary of the A.M.A.'s judicial council, find anything wrong with the notices. "Doctors have a civic re-sponsibility," he says, "and it is a decision that the individual doctor has to make as to whether or not he is to call the law." On the other hand, Psychiatrist Willard Gaylin, president of the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., points out that "Whether or not the article is ethical can be debated, but surely ethics are involved."

Gaylin, who is also a professor of psychiatry and law at Columbia University, points out that if, unlike Smith, the wanted person has a medical condition that is possibly fatal, fear of being turned in could deter him from seeking a doctor's attention. "What if, in the next instance of this," asks Gaylin, "the alleged criminal has a heart condition?"

The moral muddle aside, there is also a legal question: Is a doctor who also a legal question: Is a doctor who then finds her in his waiting room land then finds her in his waiting room parently not. State and federal law make it a crime to hinder the police or actively aid criminals to remain at large. The statutes generally impose no penalty for mere failure to report.

#### **Specialty for Losers**

Trained to regard death as the enemy they must defeat at all costs, doctors regularly resort to heroic measures to keep their patients alive. Often they perform radical surgery or use complex machines to maintain a flicker of life in people so old or ravaged as to be bevond caring. But does death always represent defeat? No, says Dr. William Poe, a professor of community medicine at Duke University. Writing in the New England Journal of Medicine, Poe not only takes issue with the "winning psychology" of most medical specialties but suggests the creation of a new discipline, the practitioners of which

Poe calls his new specialty "marantology" (from the Greek marantos, meaning withered or wasted). Marantologists would care for those whom no one else wants: the old, the incontinent and the incurable, those who have "committed the sin of remaining alive but not yielding to our manip-



MARANTOLOGIST WILLIAM POE

ulations." Those specialists, says Poe, would be taught to see their patients slip away without experiencing feelings of guilt or personal failure.

Like Jonathan, Swift's, A Modest Proposal, Poe's article is obviously in-tended more for shock effect than litteral advocacy, But it does address a question that increasingly concerns physicians: How deal with the hope-less case? Realistically, replies Poe, because a considerable and convolescence for its losing patients. A marantology service could be a place where a person could die in dignity without all the pother death engenders

Medical Restraint. A man with a self-described "penchant for reflection in the wee hours of the morning," Poe bases his case for what he terms "medical restraint" on a lifetime of observing the sick and dying. As a youngster in Roanoke, Va., he accompanied his father, a Baptist minister, on pastoral visits to the old and discouraged. "I'm pretty well steeped in the golden rule," he says, "and I'm old enough [53] to figure how I'd want to be treated some day. I don't want to be eycled and recycled to the doctor, to the hospital, to the specialist. I'm against the hauling and mauling of people who have no rea-sonable future."

Pee does not advocate euthansia. "We are not supposed to shorten life," he says. "But there is a limit to what we cught to do to prolong it." The manifologist, he suggests, would not only life to be say well. The result—peace, comfort and relief for the medically hopeless—would benefit both patient and physician. "Marantologists would not always look on death as an enthere were not because the same than the companion of the same than the same t

# It is better to invent the wheel than the whitewall.

Variations on existing products are fine, but coming up with basic new ideas is what we strive for at 3M.

This isn't always easy. But it's the struggle. 3M inventions like pressure-sensitive masking and cellophane tapes and the first commercially successful dry copier have started whole new industries.

Without 3M inventions like these, some 3M customers might be in different businesses today.

How does 3M come up with so many breakthroughs?

Partly because of striving. But mostly because of an environment.

At 3M, a way has been found to give the maximum encouragement to the creative process. It starts with recognizing the importance of the individual.

And really, that's the whole secret, Once we learn that we're respected as individuals, we're more likely to contribute. We're more likely to take risks. We're more likely to work late. And ultimately, we're more likely to invent basic ideas.

We don't know how the man who invented the wheel worked. But that's how we work.

People still count here.

Be sure to watch Harry Reasoner on 3M's ABC-TV specials A Bird's Eye View of California on March 13th, and Humboldt, Iowa on March 27th. Consult local listings for time and channel.

M. Co., M. Centr. St. Pal., Manacota 55101

# Why after 9 years, don't you have a choice of soft tasting whiskies?



In 1963 we introduced the American public to something new. A soft tasting whiskey.

They liked what they tasted. And now, some 200 million bottles later, they still like what they taste. And still nobody else has come close to duplicating the soft appeal of Calvert Extra.

They may be trying, of course. But that means spending years in doing experiments by the thousands. And that means spending dollars by the millions.

That's their problem. You don't have any problem. If you want to drink softly, you have only one choice. 86 proof Calvert Extra.

#### CALVERT EXTRA. THE SOFT WHISKEY.

BLENDED WHISKEY, BE PROOF, 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS \$1072 CALVERT DIST OF LOUISVILLE KY

# We have a very strong respect for other people's money.

# The 1972 mid-size Ford Torino is very strong proof of it.

The new Torino now has a rugged body/frame construction like our quiet Ford LTD.

And a tough new rear suspension.

Torino's even built a little heavier and a little wider this year.

It's so solid on the road, steady on the curves and smooth on the bumps, we've been calling it the "Easy Handler."

Torino's even bigger inside.



With Torino's standard front disc brakes, you *stop*. Really Stop!

And you'll like the reassuringly positive feel of Torino's new integral power steering. (It's optional.)

And Ford did all this to make Torino a better value for you... quite possibly more car than you expected.

And quiet because it's a Ford. See for yourself at your Ford Dealer's.

